I. 205.

REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR

1862–1863.

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BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1863.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR 1862–63.

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1. The peculiar characteristic of Mysore consists in its being essentially a Native State, in which, though under the administration of British Officers, Native usage, institutions, and agency, have been hitherto, as far as possible, adhered to.

Former system of Administration in Mysore.

2. In pursuance of this principle, viz., that the elements of a native administration should be maintained in their integrity, and no radical changes permitted in the system inaugurated on our assumption of the Government of the Country and carried on with success for nearly 30 years, every change in the Mysore administration which seemed to carry with it the spirit of innovation, was introduced tentatively, and with extrême care, the object being always to carry the people with the Government in any reforms. The European Officers were few in number, great latitude of authority being exercised by the Superintendents of Divisions, aided by one, or, at the most, two Assistants without any recognized or defined powers, and the check over the details of administration being therefore necessarily incomplete.

Changes rendered necessary by the progress of the Province.

3. Under this system, the true interests of the Province, as is well known, materially advanced, but, as years passed on and population and revenue increased, serious inconvenience arose, and it became evident that the executive officers, already overburdened with multifarious duties, could not undertake the additional labor which would be entailed on them by the necessity of a revision of the working of the different departments, and the introduction of a more regular system in every branch of the administration. In fact it became apparent, that a Territory yielding an annual revenue of a crore of Rupees, could not be efficiently administered with the same agency as that which was instituted, when the revenue was not much more than one half, and hence the year 1862—3 has been specially marked by a gradual reorganization, and an extension of the agency for conducting the administration, recommended to the notice of Government in June and sanctioned on the 18th September.

4. The former Establishment of the Commissionership of Mysore consisted of:—

Former Territorial Distribution of Mysore and Establishment of the Commissionership.

1st. The Commissioner's staff at Head Quarters.

2nd. Five Superintendents, one posted to each of the 4 Divisions of the Mysore Territory, Bangalore, Chituldroog, Ashtagram and Nugur, and one to the Province of Coorg.

3rd. Three Assistants and ten Junior Assistants to the Superintendents of Division.

4th. The Court of the Huzoor Adawlut, (consisting of 3 Judges), originally intended as a superior Court for the adjudication of cases in which either the Maha Rajah of Mysore personally, or his immediate retainers were concerned, but of late years disposing only of appeals from the Principal Sudder Moonsiffs and Moonsiffs, of whom there were 10 in the different districts.

5. The Commission has now been reorganized on the following plan: Mysore and Coorg have been distributed into 3 Divisions, subdivided into nine districts, the Territory of Coorg included,* as below.

Revised Distribution and agency.

A Department of Audit and Account has been newly instituted at Head Quarters.

The Court of Huzoor Adawlut and the Moonsiff's Courts have been abolished, a body of Native Assistants analogous to the class of Extra Assistants in our own Non-Regulation Provinces, has been introduced, and a Small Cause Court, established in the Cantonment of Bangalore.

No material changes have taken place in the designation of the officers employed in the revised Commission, the names of Commissioner of Mysore, and Superintendents of Divisions being retained, while the subordinates of the latter officers are entitled Deputy Superintendents of Districts, or Assistants, as the case may be.

The former vast Divisions, averaging 7000 square Miles, have thus been broken up into two, each with a supervising officer and an assistant European or Native, according to circumstances; three such Districts being placed under the superintendence of a Divisional officer, and Coorg being comprised in one of the Divisions.

6. The orders of Government have conferred upon the Superintendents the Civil and Criminal powers exercised by a Commissioner and Superintendent in Non-Regulation Provinces.

Powers of officers.

7. The Deputy Superintendents are empowered to adjudicate civil suits up to any amount, appeals lying to the Court of the Superintendents, and in Criminal matters are vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

N. B. *Under orders subsequently received the District of Coorg has been kept separate from Mysore.

8. The powers of the Assistants European and Native are dependent on the standard of examination passed by them, under rules on the subject prescribed by Government.

Formal introduction of the new system.

9. The necessary arrangements for giving effect to the orders of Government having been made, the officers assumed charge of their respective Divisions and Districts, and on the 25th November, a Proclamation was issued notifying the future executive Divisions of the Province with the Districts and Talooks attached to each as shewn below, and intimating the abolition of the Huzoor Adawlut Court, as also those of the respective Principal Sudder Moonsiffs and Moonsiffs.

NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.			NUGUR DIVISION.			ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.		
Bangalore District.	Colar District.	Toomkoor District.	Shimogah District.	Cuddoor District.	Chituldroog District.	Mysore District.	Hassan District.	Coorg District
Talcoks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.
1 Bangalore.	Colar.	Toomkoor.	Shimogah.	Cudoor.	Chituldroog.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Mercara.
2 Ooscottah.	Baitmunglum.	Kortigiri.	Chenagiri.	Turikéré.	Davengiri.	Periapatam.	Maharajdroog	Nunjerajpatam.
3 Davenhully.	Srinivaspoor	Mudgiri.	Honnalli.	Lakhowalli.	Kankopa.	Hegguadavun-kotta.	Munjerabad.	Puddinacknaad.
4 Dodda Balla-poor.	Moolwagul.	Coonghul.	Hurihur.	Coppa.	Moolcal-mooroo.	Goondulpett.	Arkulgoode.	Yeddanaiknada.
5 Nellamunglum	Goomnaik-pollium.	Cudub.	Shikarpoor.	Wustara.	Doderi.	Chamrajnugur	Nursipoor.	Kugatnaad.
6 Closepett.	Goribednoor.	Toorvakeri.	Anantpoor.	Chikmoog-loor.	Herioor.	Nunjingode.	Aticoopa.	Yeloosavirashemi
7 Chennapatam.	Goodibunda.	Chickka nackenhully.	Soorub.	Sacrapatam.	Seera.	Mysore Ashtagram.	Nagmunglum.	
8 Kankanhulli.	Ambajidroog.	Honvulli.	Sagur.	Banawar.	Boodihal.	Putten Ashtagram.	Kikéri.	
9 Anikul.	Sidlaghut.	Hoolioordroog	Nugur.		Hosdroog.	Tulkad.	Chenroypatam	
10 Magree.	Chota Balla-poor.		Koulidroog.		Pougurh.	Mulawulli.	Harnhulli.	
11 Kingery.	Maloor.					Mundium.	Bailoor.	
12 Hoosgoor.						Mudoor.		
13 Yellahunka.						Yedatora.		

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS.

HEAD QUARTERS BANGALORE.

Commissioner.

Secretary.
Military Assistant.
Acting Auditor & Accountant.

Director of Public Instruction.
Deputy Inspector.

Surgeon Major

Judicial Commissioner

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

1st Judge 2nd Judge

CANTONMENT POLICE.

Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Police

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

NUNDIDROOG DIVISION,
Head Quarters, Bangalore.

Superintendent.

- BANGALORE DISTRICT, *Head Quarters. Bangalore.* — Deputy Supt. 1 European Asst. 2 Probationary Assts. 2 Native Assistants.
- COLAR DISTRICT, *Temporary Head Quarters, Colar.* — Deputy Supt. Native Assistant.
- TOOMKOOR DISTRICT *Head Quarters. Toomkoor.* — Deputy Superintendent. 1 European Assistant. 1 Native Asst.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION,
Head Quarters, Mysore.

Superintendent.
In Charge Palace duties.

Durbar Surgeon.

- MYSORE DISTRICT, *Head Quarters, Mysore.* — Deputy Supt. 1 European Assistant. 1 Probationary Asst 2 Native Assts.
- HASSAN DISTRICT, *Head Quarters, Hassan.* — Deputy Supt. 2 Native Assistants.
- COORG DISTRICT, *Head Quarters, Mercara.* — Deputy Supt.

NUGUR DIVISION,
Head Quarters, Shimoga.

Superintendent.

Medical Officer.

- SHIMOGA DISTRICT, *Head Quarters Shimoga.* — Deputy Superintendent 2 European Assistants. 2 Native Assistants.
- CHITULDROOG DISTRICT, *Head Quarters Chituldroog.* — Deputy Superintendent Native Assistant
- CUDOOR DISTRICT, *Head Quarters Chickmoogloor* — Deputy Supt. 2 Native Assistants

10. These measures have been noticed in detail, as the territorial transfers, and changes of jurisdiction involved in them, coupled with the revision of subordinate Establishments, the introduction of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and the modern Financial system of Budget and Account, have necessarily affected every public department, rendering the disposal of Civil and Criminal business and the compilation of the annual Returns, for the year under report a matter of no ordinary difficulty.

Section I.

JUDICIAL.

The year under review an exceptional one.

11. In the Judicial Department the past year must for these reasons be considered as entirely exceptional.

12. The number, constitution, and jurisdiction, of the Courts have been altered, the traditionary practice by which their operations were in a great measure regulated, has been abrogated or materially affected by the introduction from the commencement of the present calendar year of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, and the new system has necessitated an immediate and complete change in all Judicial Forms and Returns.

Number of Courts.

13. At the commencement of the past Official year the number of Courts for the transaction of Judicial business in Mysore amounted to 103 and was as follows.

Judicial Commissioner. .	1
Huzoor Adawlut	1
Superintendents aided by their Assistants.	4
Principal Sudur Moonsiffs	6
District Moonsiffs.	4
Town Moonsiffs	2
Sur Ameens. .	2
Amildars. .	83
	103

14. The Criminal Courts consisted of the above, with the addition of the Court of the Superintendent Police Bangalore.

15 Under the present constitution of the Mysore administration, the following Officers hold Courts, either of original or appellate Jurisdiction, in Civil and Criminal matters.

1	Judicial Commissioner.
3	Superintendents of Divisions.
8	Deputy Superintendents of Districts.
2	Judges of the Small Cause Court, one European and one Native.
10	Assistant Superintendents, European, of whom one is employed as Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cantonment and three are Probationary.
15	Assistant Superintendents, Native.
86	Amildars of Talooks.
125	

16. Of the above, however, the Judges of the Small Cause Court, do not take any part in the Criminal, and the Superintendent of Police Bangalore Cantonment takes no part in the Civil work of the Province.

Compilation of Annual Returns.

17. It has been found impossible in preparing the statistical returns, especially those of the Civil department, to adhere either to the present or past territorial distribution of jurisdiction, and it has been therefore considered advisable to embody the whole of the statistics into a system of annual returns, which show, in a simple and comprehensive form, the total amount of work performed in the aggregate during the whole year, by the different classes of Courts throughout the Province.

18. In the preparation of the annual Criminal returns, however, an attempt has been made, with tolerable success, to recast the information procurable from the monthly statements, and to submit the whole of the statistical data of the Criminal Administration, in accordance with the present territorial distribution, which must therefore be presumed to have taken place from the commencement of the Official year, and not merely from the date on which the reorganization actually took effect.

19. These Returns are given in full: Appendices A, B, C, D, E.

PART I. CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. ORIGINAL SUITS.

Number of suits filed Appendix A. Table No. 1.

20. The total number of suits filed during the past year 1862-63, amounted to 19,129, shewing an increase of 2857 over the institutions of the preceding year. Including the 947 suits remaining undecided at the close of the previous Official year, there was an aggregate of 20,076 suits under disposal during the year, or 18.7 per cent more than in the previous year. The number decided during the period under review amounted to 18,667 or 2694 more than in the previous, showing an increase of 16·9 per cent in the decisions, but notwithstanding this enhanced out-turn of work, the balance of cases remaining undecided at the end of the year, was left at 1409 as against 947 of the year preceding.

21. This, comparatively speaking, somewhat unfavorable result, was of course mainly due to the great increase in the number of suits filed, which amounted to 2857 or 17·6 per cent over the institutions of the previous year, but must also in some measure he attributed to the several disturbing causes to which allusion has been made.

Causes of increase.

22. Independently of the general causes usually assigned for an increase of litigation, the introduction of Stamp Paper in November 1862 in supercession of fees chargeable at the end of a suit

led to a large accession of new suits being filed in the Courts during the few months which intervened between the promulgation of the Stamp Rules and the date on which they actually came into force.

23. The large increase in the number of suits filed in the last year was solely in claims relating to personal property, debts, loans and other personal suits. The total increase in the above suits amounted to 3,010, but from the aggregate the decrease of 109 in suits relating to landed property and of 44 in other suits of a miscellaneous nature having been deducted, there is a net increase of 2,857 in the total number of suits filed during the year, as compared with the institutions of the previous year.

Nature of suits
Appendix A. Table No. 2.

24. The aggregate value of the suits litigated during the past and preceding years was Rs.17,44,261-3-2½ and Rs. 20,69,345-7-2 respectively, the average value of each suit in the past year being Rs.108-2-10 while in the former it amounted to Rs. 107-3-1.

Value
Appendix A. Table No. 3.

25. The average duration of each original suit during the past year was 75.1 days, while in the preceding year it amounted only to 59.4 days; this is an unfavorable result, but is mainly attributable to all the causes previously detailed and which undoubtedly tended in a very great degree to retard and impede the administration of Civil Justice during the past year.

Duration
Appendix A. Table No. 4.

26. The per centage of Decrees passed during the last year in favor of Plaintiffs to the total number is 76.6 being 3 Per cent less than in the preceding year.

Per centage in favor of Plaintiffs.

27. The number of suits remaining undecided at the end of the year, according to the length of standing on the file, as contrasted with the preceding years, shows also an unfavorable result.

Number of suits undecided
Appendix A. Table No. 5.

28. The returns hitherto submitted do not admit of a comparison of the relative costs and value of suits, but this omission will be supplied in future reports.

2. Appeal Cases.

29. The past year contrasts on the whole favorably with the previous one, in as much as the per centage of cases appealed to the total number decided is less, as well as the per centage of reversals of the Original Decrees appealed from, to the whole number. The decrease is apparent, equally when the comparison is made with reference to the result of Appeals from the decisions of the Amildars, and with regard to the result of the Appeals from decisions passed by the superior Courts. It will however be seen that as in the case of Original Suits

Per centage of appeals to original decisions.
Appendix A. Table No. 6.

there were a greater number of Appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the past year under review, than at the close of the preceding year, which must be accounted for in the same way.

Duration of appeal cases.
Appendix A. Table No. 7.
Appendix A. Table No. 8.

30. When the large amount of original work disposed of by the Courts in general is taken into consideration, and when the great labor and difficultics, (which mainly fell upon the appellate authorities, during the reorganization of Establishments,) are taken fully into account, the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that there has been no lack of zeal or activity in regard to the disposal of suits by the officers concerned. The average duration of the Appeal cases disposed of during the two years, and the period for which the number of appeals which remained undisposed of at the end of the past year, in comparison with similar results for the preceding year, are given in Tables Nos. 7 and 8. The former is favorable, while the latter shows a decidedly unfavorable result.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner.

31. In the court of the Judicial Commissioner there were 195 appeals filed during the year, which added to 8, the number pending at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate of 203, of these, 197 appeals were disposed of during the period under review, leaving a balance of 6 cases undecided at the close of the year, none of which were of long standing, and of these 4 were disposed of within a few days after the close of the year.

Execution of Decrees.
Appendix A. Table No. 9.

32. The number of applications for execution of decrees which remained undisposed of at the end of the year preceding that under review was 1069, while 7222 applications were preferred during the latter, making an aggregate of 8291. The whole of these have been disposed of during the year with the exception of 1421 cases, which can hardly be deemed unsatisfactory as there is scarcely any part of the Civil work practically so difficult and laborious as the execution of decrees.

Fees and Fines.
Appendix A. Table No. 10.

33. As has been already stated, the system of fees has been abolished from the 1st of last November, and with it has also ceased, as a rule, its concomitant system of imposing fines under certain circumstances in civil suits. In lieu of the former system which entailed an ever increasing balance of fees, which, imposed as they were, after the decision of suits both by the original and appellate Courts, were found very difficult to realize and proved not unfrequently perfectly irrecoverable, it has, under the revised stamp rules, been made incumbent upon litigants, except in the case of pauper suitors, to pay, as in Her Majesty's Territories, an institution fee in the shape of a Stamp paper, on which the plaint is written, and which is of value corresponding with the sum claimed. This new system will of course entirely do away with the necessity of imposing and collecting fees, and it is hoped that the accounts under this head may be closed before very long, as the greater part of the outstanding balance can never be realized. The comparative statements, &c. are given in Appendix A. Table No. 10.

34. The Return of Civil Debtors shows an improvement, both as regards their number, and the period of their incarceration. Throughout the Province, 34 individuals only were confined in the Civil Jails, which, with 7 remaining in confinement at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate of 41 under custody. Of these, 7 only remained in Jail at the end of the year, none of whom suffered imprisonment for more than 5 months, whereas in the preceding year, the period of imprisonment extended in some cases even to 9 months. The great majority of the civil debtors during the past year were discharged within 2 months, while 10 of them only remained in Jail for terms varying between 2 and 5 months. There was formerly no limitation recognized by the Courts in Mysore as to the period of incarceration for civil debtors, but the Rules, prescribed in section 278 of the Civil Procedure Act No. 8 of 1859, which impose a very salutary limitation of the term for which civil debtors can be rendered liable to duress, have now been adopted.

Appendix A. Table No. 11.

PART II. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

35. The general system upon which the Criminal returns for the past year have been framed has been before explained, but it will be advisable to add, that although the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes were nominally introduced from the 1st of January 1863, and remained in force until the close of the Official year, it has been found necessary, in the returns, to retain the same method of classification and nomenclature of offences which was previously in force in Mysore, as it was found impracticable to frame the returns for the whole year in any other form than that which has hitherto appeared in all the annual statements, which have from time to time been submitted to the Supreme Government.

Classification of offences. Appendix B. Table No. 2.

36. The several Criminal offences range under one or other of the following four general heads:

I. Offences against the person.
II. Offences against property.
III. Miscellaneous offences.
IV. Petty offences.

In the 1st Class, besides murder with or without robbery, manslaughter, and other crimes properly coming under that head, the crimes of gang and highway robberies, although coming equally under the category of offences against property, are included. Under the 3rd Class are comprised, the crimes of, perjury, forgery, bribery, and the like.

37. There was a net increase of 491 cases, and of 1871 prisoners in the number apprehended during the year, for disposal by the several Courts in the Province, and, in the number actually disposed of, inclusive of those which remained at the

No. of cases and prisoners. Appendix B. Table No. 1.

close of the preceding year, there was a marked increase of 616 cases decided, and of 2271 prisoners acquitted or convicted, over the operations of the preceding year. The whole number of cases disposed of in 1861-62 being 15,104, and in 1862-63 15,720, and of prisoners in the former year being 30,256, and in the latter 32,527. The balance, at the end of the past Official year, was greater than in the preceding year by 47 cases and 55 prisoners, but this increase must be considered as affording no unfavorable result, and as reflecting no discredit on the Courts, when the actual amount of work performed by them during the year, greatly in excess as it was over the work of preceding year, is taken into consideration.

Per centage of convictions. Appendix B. Table No. 3.

38. The per centage of prisoners convicted to the total number of prisoners disposed of, was 63.4 in the past year, being nearly 4 per cent below that of the preceding year when it was 67.1. This result has probably arisen in some measure from the introduction of the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes during the last quarter of the year, as there is no doubt that their provisions were not very readily understood and acted up to in the first instance, and that from the want of a thorough knowledge of the new Criminal Law and Procedure on the part of the subordinate Magisterial Courts, many of the prisoners under trial owe their discharge and acquittal.

Appendix B. Table No. IV.

Nature of crime. Appendix B. Tables No. 2-3-4.

39. There has been a decrease, during the past year, of the crimes classified as offences against property, but the number of cases, and persons under trial for the graver offences against the person, has increased, for which no solution which would be considered satisfactory can be offered.

Punishments. Appendix B. Table No. 5.

40. The details of the punishments inflicted during the past year require no special remark, further than, that the primitive punishment formerly resorted to in the case of vagrants and individuals belonging to the predatory tribes, styled "Banishing the Jurisdiction," has been discontinued.

Prisoners confined pending trial. Appendix B. Table No. 6.

41. The average period during which each prisoner was either in confinement, or on Bail pending trial, i. e. previous to conviction or acquittal by the Courts, has been 5.1 days during the past year, a result which is almost identical with the year before.

Number for disposal. Appendix B. Table No. 7.

42. The total number of prisoners remaining for disposal at the close of the year under report, was slightly greater than in the preceding year, but the details of the duration of their confinement under trial, are certainly much more favorable and satisfactory than those of the preceding year, viz., 1862-63.

43. The average number of prisoners, implicated, convicted, and acquitted, in each case disposed of in the last year, was respectively 2.07, 1.3 and .77 as against 2., 1.34 and .66 severally of the year before last.

Ratio of crime to population.

44. The population returns of the Province are of the same uncertain character as elsewhere, and no calculation has been made of the ratio of crime to population, based on the returns of this year.

45. If the population be assumed to have been stationary since 1861-62, the returns show, one Criminal trial for each 248·36 individuals, one accused prisoner for every 119·89, and one convicted prisoner for every 189·15.

Value of Property stolen. Appendix B. Table No. 8.

46. The aggregate value of property stolen during 1862-63 was Rs. 75,076-0-6 as against Rs. 68,794-9-5 in 1861-62, and the aggregate value of the property recovered was Rs. 25,498-8-0 in the past year as against Rs. 34,944-7-2 in the previous year. The average value of property, alleged to have been lost in each case affecting property, was Rs. 27-9-2 in the past year and Rs. 24-4-0 in the preceding one, while the average value of property, recovered in each case, was Rs. 9-6-0 in the former year, and Rs. 12-5-0 in the latter. Much reliance however can never be placed on these pecuniary statistics, which are apt to be disturbed by miscalculations, and gross exaggerations on the part of the complainants, by a few heavy and exceptional robberies, or by any very lucky seizures or recoveries of property in either year, and they can never be looked upon as affording safe criteria for comparison or for consideration, in judging the character of the criminal administration during any particular period. In the present year, the returns of the Nugur Division have been materially affected by one robbery alone, which occurred two days before the close of the year, in which property valued at 19,544 was alleged to be stolen, and so included in the amount of property stolen during the year.

Fines levied. Appendix B. Table No. 9.

47. Fines were levied in 10,521 cases during 1862-63, as against 9,672 cases in 1861-62. The amount actually realized during the past year was Rs. 28,545-6-6 as against Rs. 20,894-3-7 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 7,651-2-11 in the amount paid into the Treasuries of the Local Government. The amount of Fines imposed, averaged, on the number of cases in which this sort of punishment was inflicted, as Rs. 2-11-5 in the year under report, and Rs. 2-2-7 in the one preceding, while the average on the number of prisoners concerned and punished was, Rs. 1-11-3, and Rs. 1-4-0 respectively.

Sessions Cases.

48. There were 45 Sessions cases committed to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the past year. These, with 8 cases remaining undecided at the close of the previous year, made a total of 53 Sessions cases, which, under the former criminal Procedure, were before that Court for disposal during the year. Of these, 52 cases were disposed of before the close of the year, one only remaining on the file; this case however, had also been disposed of, as far as the Judicial Commissioner's Court was concerned, sentence of death having been recorded against the prisoner, and the proceedings for-

warded for approval to the Commissioner, whose final orders in confirmation were passed on the 28th May 1863.

49. The Superintendents of Divisions having been vested with the powers of Sessions Judges since November last, the number of Sessions cases actually disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the year under report, has been less than in the former one. Under the provisions of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, the Judicial Commissioner is vested with the powers of the Sudder Court. Sessions Cases, in which a sentence of death has been passed on the prisoners, are forwarded for confirmation to his Court, which is one of final reference, of revision, and of appeal, in all Judicial proceedings.

PART III. POLICE.

No regular Police in Mysore.

50. Except in the Cantonment of Bangalore, a regularly organized Police Force was unknown in Mysore. From the Amildar, the recognized Head of Police in the Talook, down to the lowest Talook Peon, the officials have been hitherto employed promiscuously, as Police, in serving Judicial processes, in supplying the wants of travellers, and in revenue duties of all kinds.

51. The Police, which was founded on the remains of the old Cundachar or armed Militia of the country, and closely identified with the agricultural population, have always been strictly localised, and as the men were, rarely removed from the vicinity of their own village, and under mere nominal supervision, they were, as a necessary consequence, entirely devoid of discipline and training.

Changes effected during the year.

52. During the past year it was not found practicable to introduce any great changes into the constitution of the Force, until the other numerous alterations of system had been fairly inaugurated, but considerable steps have been taken in advance, by effecting reductions in their numbers, and increasing the rates of pay. The most inefficient men having thus been got rid of, the character of the Force has been improved, and it is now possible for the men to live on their pay, which was clearly not the case when the average rate of a peon's pay was Rupees 3 per month.

53. The Police generally are now confined to their legitimate duties; a separation having been made between the Revenue and Police peons. The Bangalore Cantonment Police has been improved, and is now in a very satisfactory state, and special Police Establishments have been formed for the Pettah or Town of Bangalore, and for Mysore, Toomkoor, and Shimoga, instead of the former system of detaching men in rotation from the Talooks, or from a separate establishment attached to the Division Head Quarters.

54. A complete and systematic reorganization of the Police, however, remains to be carried out, and is at present engaging the attention of the Superintendents.

55. The inefficiency, and want of education in the superior grades, will probably be found to be one of the greatest difficulties in carrying out a systematic reform of the Police in Mysore.

PART IV. JAILS.

56. There were, at the end of the past year, 1529 prisoners in confinement in the several Jails of the Province, of whom 1419 were undergoing their respective terms of imprisonment; the remainder being under trial.

No.-of Prisoners in confinement. Appendix C. Table No. 1.

57. During the year, there were altogether 3709 prisoners admitted, which, added to the 1666 remaining in Jail at the close of the preceding year, makes an aggregate of 5375 prisoners under confinement during the year.

58. As almost all were employed in Road gangs and on out door labour, the money value of the work performed cannot be estimated with any approach to accuracy. The most important work executed has been effected by the Bangalore prisoners, and consists in filling in the ditch, and levelling the ramparts of the Pettah of Bangalore.

Employment.

59. The mortality among the prisoners, especially in the Mysore or Ashtagram, and in the Shimoga or Nugur Jails, has been very heavy. In the former Jail, no less than 32 prisoners died within a few days from a sudden outbreak of Cholera, at a time when the ravages made by the disease were proportionately heavy in the Town and immediate neighbourhood of Mysore. The prisoners were promptly removed from the Jail into camp, at some distance from the Town, a measure which proved of the greatest advantage, and immediately arrested the further progress of the disease.

Mortality. Appendix C. Table No. 2.

60. The Shimoga Jail has long been notoriously unhealthy, and it is in consequence of its character in this respect, which is supposed to arise from local and irremediable causes, that a new Jail has been sanctioned, and ordered to be constructed in a more salubrious locality.

61. The average mortality in the Jails of the Nundidroog Division to the number of convicts under confinement, amounted to about one per cent, but the average mortality, in all the Jails, to admissions, reached 2.97.

62. The accounts hitherto kept do not admit of an exact and reliable calculation of the cost of each prisoner, including guards and all contingencies, but this will be ascertained and brought into comparison with the results of the present year at its close.

Charges.

63. The returns submitted show, however, that the charges have been high, resulting, in a great measure, from the cost of guards and Establishments maintained for several separate Jails, which will be absorbed on the completion of the Bangalore Central Jail.

64. At present there are no less than three small Jails at Bangalore, each of which has an expensive guard, permanent and contingent, and a fixed establishment of jailors &c. The consequence is, the charges on these particular heads are very heavy, and tend materially to augment the average cost of each prisoner. In the same manner during the construction of the new Jail at Shimoga, a much larger guard is required, for the due custody of the prisoners, in the old, sickly, and wretchedly constructed Jail in which the prisoners are at present confined, than will be hereafter required. There have been other incidental charges, connected with guarding and subsisting certain outlying gangs of prisoners, which have helped to augment the general charges on account of Jail management during the past year, but these have now been removed.

Jail management and discipline.

65. The subject of Jail management has received much attention during the past year, but a good deal still remains to be done before the general arrangements, organization, and discipline of the Mysore Jails can be deemed to have been placed on an altogether satisfactory and efficient footing.

66. A new scale of Jail dietary framed by Dr. Kirkpatrick, the Surgeon to the Commission, has, after full and complete consideration of the views of all the Superintendents in the matter, and after an experimental trial in two or three of the Jails, been promulgated for general adoption in all the Jails of the Province.

67. A system formerly prevailed in the Mysore Jails, of supplementing each prisoner's daily allowance of Ragee grain, with a money allowance of a few pie per diem to enable them to buy firewood, vegetables, tobacco and other luxuries. This arrangement, so pernicious and destructive of discipline, has been entirely put a stop to.

68. Circular instructions on many important points, connected with Jail discipline, and with the dietary and clothing of prisoners have been issued, and copies of Dr. Hathaway's Punjab Jail manual have been furnished to all the Superintendents and District Officers, who have been directed to look upon the general Rules and principles of Jail management therein inculcated, as an authoritative guide for their adoption in all matters connected with the internal economy and discipline of the Jails under their charge.

GENERAL REMARKS.

69. The year 1862-63 has been emphatically one of transition. Mysore had reached a point beyond which it, was neither desirable nor practicable that the Judicial administration should be continued on the primitive system, instituted in 1835, and it may be well to glance at the inconveniences which the late changes are designed to remedy.

70. The Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction were presided over by Officers too underpaid to secure tolerable integrity. The bulk of the appeals lay to the

Moonsiff's Courts, and ultimately to that of the Huzoor Adawlut, the efficiency of which depended on the character of the Judges for the time being. The procedure was cumbrous and dilatory, much devolving on unchecked petty subordinates, and the Judicial officers were entirely untrained.

71. In Criminal matters, great irregularity prevailed in all preliminary enquiries, and offences were so vaguely defined that no conclusions could be formed from the returns, of the nature of offence committed.

72. In both departments, officers of all grades were hampered by the Punchayat system, under which, the finding of a few illiterate and often corrupt individuals, too often formed the basis of the Court's decision, a practice, which from the repeated and flagrant violation of justice it entailed, had fallen into deserved contempt.

73. The pressure of their multifarious duties rarely admitted of the European Officers trying even important cases themselves, and this, added to the circumstances above mentioned, rendered their control over the proceedings of the Courts very superficial.

74. The pay of the Amildars has now been raised, by which the services of more efficient and trustworthy men will be obtained. The Moonsiffs and Judges of the Huzoor Adawlut are represented by the class of Native Assistants on liberal and progressive salaries, and whose promotion depends on departmental Examination tests. A complete, but simple Code of Rules for the guidance of Amildars, in the decision of Civil suits, compiled partly from the Punjab Rules, and partly from the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, has been drawn up. It has been carefully translated into Canarese, and is being printed for distribution to the Talook Courts. The Penal Code, and Code of Criminal Procedure, define offences, give the measure of punishment, and regulate the procedure, without entirely excluding the co-operation of Juries.

75. The reduction in the size of Districts admits of the European Officers assuming their legitimate duties of trying cases themselves, as Magistrates and Judges, and of their exercising a strict control over the proceedings of the subordinate Courts.

76. The system of Registers and Returns has been revised, and, when perfected, will ensure greater despatch in the disposal of Judicial business of every description.

77. As regards the results, little can be inferred from the limited experience of the last few months. The introduction of any entirely new system, however perfect in theory and advantageous in practice it may afterwards prove, cannot but be attended at the outset with much difficultly, and it would be unreasonable and futile to expect that any such fundamental changes in the Law and Judicial system, as those lately effected, could be suddenly and simultaneously inaugurated without causing a certain amount of confusion, and temporary suspension of the harmonious and satisfactory working of Administration.

78. The translation of the Codes has been found a difficult matter. They cannot be understood and intelligently administered without study and practice, and in the opinion of the most experienced Officers, some time must elapse before the working is satisfactory. Many of the older officials are averse to any change in the system under which they have been brought up, and the minds of all have been more or less unsettled during the year, partly in consequence of the revision of the Administration, and partly from political causes.

79. At the same time, the Judicial Commissioner reports a marked improvement in the preparation of cases. The District Officers represent their subordinates as generally ambitious of reputation under the stimulus of improved prospects, and on the whole it is confidently believed that a sound foundation has been laid for the progress of an improved Judicial system.

80. The Small Cause Court in Bangalore, which was instituted on the 1st January 1863, in supercession of the former Cantonment Police Sudder Moonsiff's Court, has been very satisfactory, the ability of the Judges, and the prompt despatch of business having secured the confidence of the Public and rendered the Court the most popular in Mysore. The report of the Judges and the statistics of the Court are given in the Appendix. D. Nos. 1 to 13.

81. Although it has been considered prudent to speak with some reserve of the prospective result of the particular changes adverted to, I entertain no doubt, that in all Judicial matters, it is better, both for the Judge and for the suitors, that well defined Codes of Procedure should be their guide, and I believe that the intelligence of the people generally has advanced so far, that it would not be safe to entrust their interests to the hands of individual officers, passing orders according to their own ideas of justice, however well intentioned they may be.

Section II.

REVENUE.

I. LAND REVENUE INCLUDING FOREST AND ABKARI.

1. Land Revenue.

82. All Lands in Mysore have lately been classified, under the Budget system, according to the tenure on which they are held, which is shown below.

Village Settlements.

1. Permanently settled Villages, (Kayem Goota.)
2. Villages on a progressive rental, (Shriah.)
3. Villages rented for one year, (Kalavady Ezrah.)
4. Jody, or Lightly assessed Villages.

Individual Settlements.

Govt.
1. Ryotwar, (Candayum or assessed Govt. Lands.)
2. Buttaee, or Division of Produce.

Enam.
1. Ardha Manium, Ootar, &c., Lands.
2. Jody, or Lightly assessed Lands, viz.
   Granted to Village servants.
   Do. Bramins, Fuckeers, & Devustanums.
   Do. Private Chuttrums & Topes

83. They are subdivided, as is usual in the south of India, according to the nature of the cultivation into, "Wet or Irrigated," "Dry," and" Garden," the collections being shown in account, as "Money Payments" and "Buttaee" i. e., division of crop between the Government and tenant.

84. The settlement for the year amounts to Rs. 65,98,146—8—9, which shows an increase of Rs. 1,01,502—3—5, over that of 1861-62.

The proportions of Revenue derived from Wet, Dry, and Garden lands, held directly from Government are

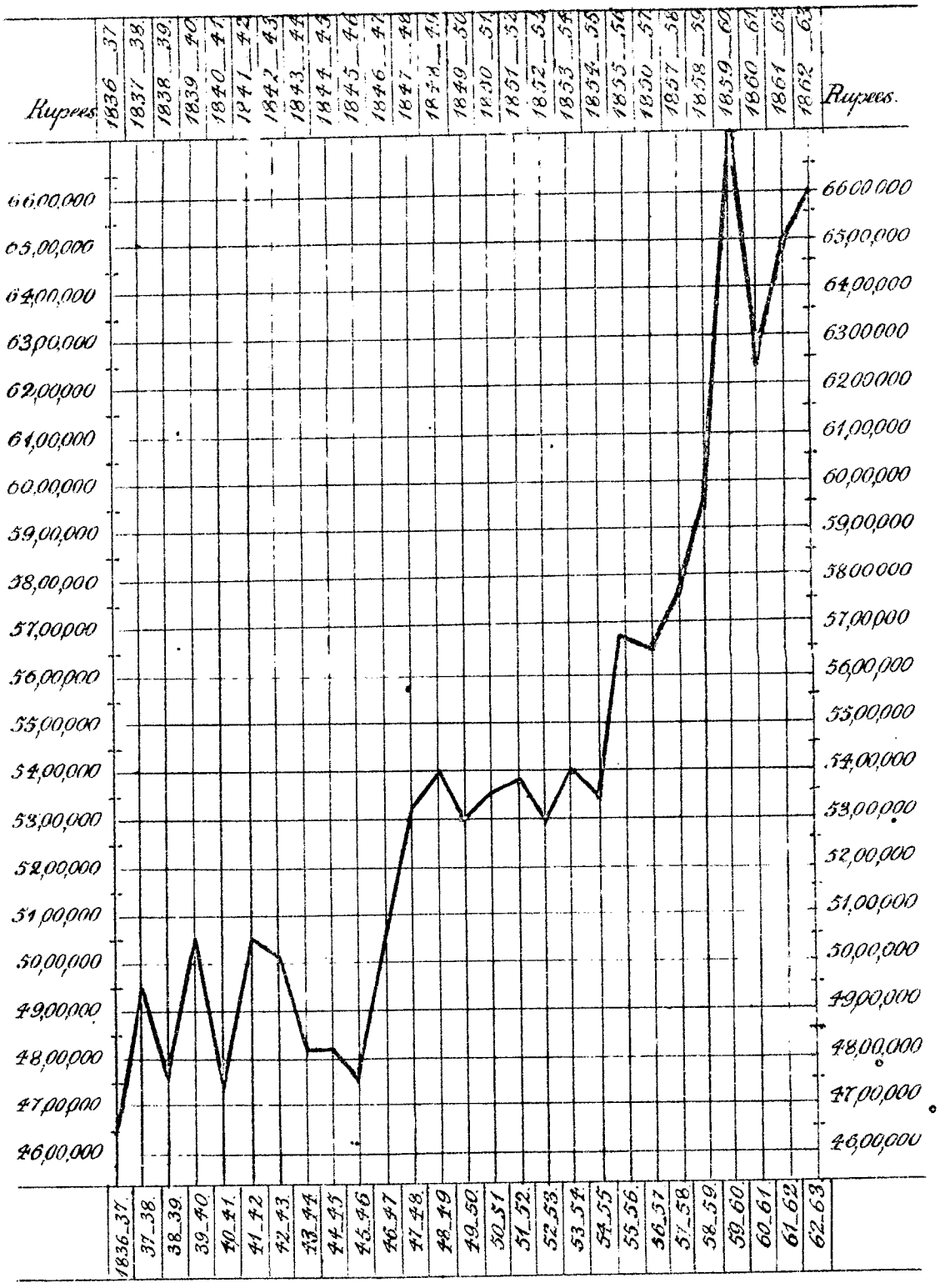
Wet.....	Rupees	24,70,165	5	6
Dry.....	,,	28,55,969	9	7
Garden	,,	9,17,829	15	0
		62,43,964	14	1

that derived from the permanently, or lightly, assessed, villages and lands being Rs. 3,54,181—10—8.

85. The relative proportions of money assessments, and Buttaee or division of produce, are Rs. 55,64,362—15—3 against Rs. 6,79,601—14—10. As noticed in the Administration Report of 1861-62, attention has been steadily directed to reducing the extent of land under the Buttaee tenure, by substitution of money assessment where practicable, on account of the numerous objections to the former system, and the accounts of the present year show that land bearing an assessment of Rupees 40,297—1—7 has been so assessed during the year. The Buttaee system however, can only be finally and satisfactorily extinguished by a Revenue survey, as there are no other means of equitably assessing the large area under tanks now held on this tenure. When compared with the year 1861-62, assessments in money have increased by Rs. 2,30,272—14—9 showing a bonâ fide rise of Rs. 1,89,975—13—2 in consequence of extention of cultivation and increase of progressive rents.

This latter fact when viewed in connection with the net increase in the Land revenue, which, as above stated, is Rs. 1,01,502-3-5, and its steady progress during the last 20 years, as shown in the following diagram is sufficient to demonstrate that the land Revenue is in a sound and improving condition.

Land Revenue in Mysore from 1836-37 to 1862-63.



86. An excise duty, of 4 annas per maund, is leviable on Coffee produced in Mysore, and being essentially a tax on the land it is incorporated with the land revenue. It is realized almost entirely in the Nugur and Ashtagram Divisions, in the proportion of more than 2 to 1 in favor of the former; the collections during the past year being

Tax on Coffee produce in lieu of Land assessment.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Nugur.	62,925	13	3
Ashtagram	30,411	12	10
Nundidroog	55	8	7

The total, or Rs. 93,393-2-8, is an increase of Rs. 25,279-7-5 over the revenue of 1861-2. The subject of the cultivation of Coffee has been further noticed in section IX, under the head "Agriculture."

Miscellaneous.

87. The principal Miscellaneous items of Land Revenue under the late classified headings are

		Rs.	As.	P.
Fruit Trees (Amroye.)	Rents and Taxes on Groves, orchards and Trees.	85,528	4	8
Farms and Licenses.	Lac	22,670	4	11
	Honey and Wax.			
	Jungle Pasture.			
	Iron Furnaces.			

The collections from these sources necessarily fluctuate considerably, and the revenue of 1862-63 is lower than that of 1861-62 by Rs. 21,074-7-8, mainly in consequence of the season having been in many places an unfavorable one for fruit and other trees, the produce of which is annually rented. It it remarked that these trees rarely bear equally well in successive years.

88. **2. Forests**

Including the following.

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Timber sales.	59,882	2	3
2.	Sandal wood.	1,87,138	2	5
3.	Seignorage on Timber & Bamboos ...	30,814	13	8
4.	Rents of Cardamum and Pepper jungles.	396	6	8
5.	Jungle Pasture.	74,461	15	7
	Total.....	3,52,693	8	7

The timber sales in Ashtagram, were injuriously affected by the prevalence of cholera in the Town of Mysore, which necessitated the postponement of one sale at the close of the year, as no bidders attended. In Nugur no public sales of teak were held, though some logs were disposed of by private sale, and a few lots of black, jungle wood, and bastard teak, were sold by auction.

. In Ashtagram, the sandal was in the same position as other wood, no sales having taken place since October, and a considerable quantity has therefore accumulated in the Sandal stores.

In Nundidroog a smaller quantity of Sandal-wood was offered for sale than in the previous year, and in Nugur also there was a trifling decrease under this head.

Chiefly from these causes the Forest revenue of 1862—63 is below that of 61—2, by Rupees 64,804—12—0.

89. **3. ABKARI.**

Including { Toddy. / Arrack. / Gunjah.

During the year the direct manufacture of spirits by Government was entirely discontinued, and the Abkarri revenue temporarily farmed, prior to the contemplated introduction of the Sudr Distillery system as followed in Oudh. Contracts will however be continued in the case of the Toddy-yielding date-palm, which forms a considerable branch of the Abkarri revenue.

The gross Revenue for the year 1862—63, is Rupees 9,37,393—11—2, and the result of the substitution of the renting, for the Amani system of management, is an increase in the net proceeds, over those of 1861—62 of Rupees 12,342—11—11.

II. ASSESSED TAXES.

90. This tax, which, till a late period, included a variety of vexatious imposts founded on no uniform principles, was revised in 1860 and comprises now the following:—

Mohturpha.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Taxes on Houses	1,56,882	14	1
do. on Shops	1,07,924	10	1
do. on Looms.	83,960	7	0
do. on Oil Mills	14,849	15	3
Total.....	3,63,617	14	5

The principal fact to be noticed in connection with the Mohturpha, is the diminution in the number of Looms, the dearth of cotton having thrown many of the weavers out of employment. With this exception the Mohturpha collections will probably not vary much from year to year, for some time. There is a small increase during 1862–63 over the collections of 1861–62, amounting to Rupees 4,624-7-1.

91. The only other direct Tax in Mysore is the Plough Tax, revised simultaneously with the Mohturpha, in substitution of the former miscellaneous taxes on Ploughs, Castes, Professions, &c., styled "Chiller Bab." The amount derived under this head is Rs. 83,510-8-7 against Rupees 78,902-11-0 in 1861-62, which has been transferred from the general Revenues to Local Funds, the administration of which will be referred to under that head.

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III. CUSTOMS.

92. The mainstay of the customs duties in Mysore, is the excise on Sooparee or Betel Nut, but the Areca palm is liable to a disease resulting from excessive or unseasonable rain, which affects the fruit-stalk, and causes the nut to fall off before it has had time to ripen, and the revenue from the Halut on Sooparee is therefore uncertain. The produce in the Nugur Division has been very deficient compared with 1861-62 occasioning a fall in the collections of that Division of upwards of 73,000 Rupees.

93. The crop of Tobacco, which is the item next in importance on which excise is levied, was also inferior, the collections contrasting unfavorably with those of 1861-62.

94. The extensive exportation of cotton from the neighbouring Districts of Her Majesty's Territories has had, as seen in the case of the Loom Tax, a marked effect on the manufacture and importation of native piece goods, which is evident from a decrease in the duty on these articles. It is an ascertained fact, that here, as in other parts of India, the greatly enhanced price of cotton has compelled the weavers to suspend their manufacture, and betake themselves to other employments.

95. These various causes have reduced the Customs Revenue of 1862-6-3 by nearly a lac of Rupees. The total realized from all items is Rs. 10,45,910-0-10.

96. The duty on cotton exported has been abolished during the year, and the extra Town duties, or Octroi levied on Tobacco, in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore and in Mysore, have been set apart as Municipal Funds, for conservancy purposes, under Municipal Committees.

IV. SALT.

97. Imported sea salt pays no duty, but pans for the manufacture of earth salt are rented annually. They produced during 1862-93 Rs. 17,370-4-1

V. STAMPS.

98. As previously noticed, revised stamp Rules were introduced on the 1st November 1862. Stamps are leviable on bonds, deeds of sale and gift, agreements, contracts and such documents, and also on plaints and other Judicial proceedings.

The stamp Revenue amounted to Rupees 71,633-11 during the year, but as this includes all amounts which under the former system would have been exhibited as Judicial fees and Fines, there is a larger apparent than real, increase in the stamp revenue as compared with 1861-62. The present scale of rates was introduced experimentally, and their operation, when compared with those leviable under the British Stamp Act, will be carefully considered during the current year.

16

VI. POST OFFICE.

Post Office.

99. The Collections of H. M. Post being an item of Imperial Revenue, are not shewn in the accounts of Mysore. The revenue from the Mysore Anchay, or local Post, amounted to Rupees 26,281-5-6 which is further noticed under Section V.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS.

100. The items of Miscellaneous revenue not included in the above, amounted to Rupees 2,53,124-1-7 against 2,96,790-9-10 in 1861-62.

DEMAND, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES.

101. The total Demand, on account of the current Revenue of 1862-63, including the lately formed Local and Municipal funds, amounted to Rupees 99,51,273-6-9 of which Rupees 97,16,964 had been collected up to the end of April.

102. Distraint for arrears of land Revenue was only resorted to in 10 cases, for the aggregate amount of Rupees 194-4-9.

Concluding Remarks.

103. With the exception of the years 1859-60 and 1861-62 in, both of which the current revenue exceeded a crore, the revenue of 62-63 is the highest ever realised in Mysore (including arrears the gross revenue of the year is 1,08,15,789-8-5 and when it is remembered that the Land revenue is flourishing, and that the decrease shown in the items of Forest and Customs, is probably referable to temporary causes, the settlement may be regarded as an indication of the advancing material prosperity of the Province.

REVENUE MEASURES.

Discontinuance of Annual Puttas.

104. The annual renewal of Ryotwar Puttas has been as far as possible discontinued, and existing Puttas confirmed for 5 years, pending the introduction of a Revenue survey. The measure was not carried out in all the Districts, but wherever it has been introduced the reports are favorable, as regards the additional security to the Ryot against the fraud of the Shanbogue, and the great saving of unnecessary labour to the Government Officials. 2,07,431, Puttas, which would otherwise have been rewritten and issued to the Ryots, have thus remained unaltered during the year.

Construction of Irrigation works by private individuals

105. Encouragement has been given to private individuals to undertake the repairs of Tanks, the Revenue return from which does not hold out the prospect of the repairs being remunerative to Government, by prescribing such low rates of assessment on dry land converted into wet, as will secure to the Ryots a tangible profit, and, in the case of persons constructing new works, such as Tanks or Wells at their own

expence, the former dry land rate of assessment will be continued, on the equitable principle, not hitherto generally recognized, that a man should reap the profits of capital laid out by himself.

Despatch of Public Business.

106. To enable the Superintendents to conduct their new duties on a well recognised system, general instructions on the most important administrative subjects were issued for their guidance, and no difficulty was experienced in establishing the revised system at once throughout the Province.

Subsequent instructions, regulating the distribution of work, and routine of business have been issued in detail, and considerable progress has been made in arranging and consigning to destruction the masses of Records which had accumulated in every Office.

Relative proportion of work.

107. It would be premature to form an opinion regarding the relative heaviness of each charge, but the Returns show that a large amount of work has everywhere been got through since the new Districts were formed, and although the number of revenue cases pending is apparently large, it is believed that the great proportion is of a comparatively simple nature, and that the number will shortly be much reduced.

Classification of Revenue Cases.

108. The cases have been classified as below, periodical returns of their disposal introduced, and the whole system of Revenue Procedure by regular and summary process is under examination.

Class A. Property in Land. Sirkar & Inam.	*a. Original Titles.*	1. Inam Lands. 2. Charitable endowments.
	b. Transfers.	1. Sale Mortgage Gift endowment. 2. Inheritance. 3. Exchange and Surrender 4. Decrees of Civil Courts. 5. Sales for Government Revenues.
Class B. Merasi Rights.		1. Potail. 2. Shanbogue. 3. Barabalothe.
Class C. Summary Suits.		1. Rent. 2. Exaction. 3. Ejection.
Class D. Disputed Claims..		1. Lands. 2. Boundaries. 3. Irrigation Rights.
Class E. Claims for and against Government..		1. Land Revenue changes in assessment, &c. 2. Sayer. 3. Abkary. 4. Mohaturfa. 5. Local taxes 6. Land taken up for Public Purposes.
Class F. Maramut..		1. Irrigation. 2. Other works.
Class G. Charges against Public Servants..		1.

109. Material advantage has been attained by the new Establishments, so far as the Commissioner is concerned, in the improved and more mature form in which Reports, Returns, and Memoranda are now submitted by the Superintendents. Voluminous papers forwarded in the vernacular, and Canarese reports, frequently lay for a whole year in the Commissioner's Duftur (or Native Revenue Office) undisposed of. The arrears have all been cleared off, but the system was unsatisfactory, and difficult and intricate matters were rarely treated with promptitude and attention. Precedent and custom consequently, in the absence of any well digested rules on Revenue subjects, too often formed the basis of the conclusions arrived at, and though much that was good was maintained, a great deal that was bad was not eliminated.

110. Although the numerous uncertainties of tenure, inequalities of assessment, and anomalies in Revenue Procedure, in Mysore, can only be rectified by a regular survey, which is the pressing want of the Province, it is certain that the revised system admits of the introduction of more definite principles of action, greater uniformity in practice, and more speedy disposal of cases, than has ever been possible hitherto.

Section III.

EDUCATION.

Number of Scholars.

111. It is gratifying to observe that the desire for education continues to increase. In the Schools established by, or receiving aid from the Mysore Government, there are now 2,317 Scholars, being an increase of 1,059 over the number reported last year, of whom 1450 are learning the English language, and 722 educated up to the University entrance standard.

The Classes are:—

Hindoos	1,304
Mahomedans	492
Others	530

New Schools.

112. Three new schools have been established during the year at Chennapatam, Chickmoogloor, and Chintamony.

Arrangements are in progress for opening seventeen other schools in various parts of the Territory. Six new school rooms are under construction by the Public Works Department; and in those Talooks in which premises are not at present to be built, alterations are being made in houses rented for the purpose, to adapt them for schools.

Grants in aid have been made to nine schools in Bangalore, Mysore, and Toomkoor.

Institutions for general Education.

Appendix. E.

113. The annual examination of the Bangalore High school was satisfactory, the attendance has increased and numerous applications for admittance have been unavoidably refused for want of room. In the older established schools at Toomkoor, Shimoga, and Hassan the attendance has been regular and the progress on the whole fair; but the scholars cannot be retained at school long enough,

and the Masters have the mortification of seeing their most promising boys constantly removed, before they are properly qualified for the public service, or able to carry on their studies satisfactorily at their own houses.

114. In Bangalore, 6 English, and 5 Vernacular Schools receive aid from Government to the extent of Rupees 8,460.

Grants in aid. Appendix E. Table No. 2, Bangalore.

The English schools are principally attended by European and East Indian children, many of them children of European Pensioners, they pay a small fee according to their means, and receive an education and training suited to their condition in life. The average daily attendance has been 434.

115. Of the Vernacular schools, 3 are for Hindoo girls, one of them is entirely under native management and remarkably well conducted, the others are under the care of Ladies connected with Missionary Societies, and one of them is designed exclusively for Orphan girls. The remaining two Vernacular schools were established by the Mussulman inhabitants, and contain 458 boys.

116. In the City of Mysore, Grants in aid have been made to two English schools established by the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missionaries, the average daily attendance at which is 188.

Mysore.

There is also an English school supported by His Highness the Rajah, containing 250 boys. A well qualified Master has lately been appointed to this Institution.

Institutions for special Education. Appendix E.

117. The Normal School Bangalore.

This comprises in its objects:

1. The training of Masters for English Schools.
2. Do. for Vernacular Schools.
3. A practising School.

Since the establishment of the English branch, 11 students have been appointed Assistant School Masters, and one a Sub Deputy Inspector of Schools. They have been found so much more efficient than untrained men, that applications are frequent for Normal class students. The Vernacular Branch has only been in operation 6 months. A special Survey class has also been lately established, and in the opinion of the Officiating Chief Engineer satisfactory progress has been made, particularly in drawing.

118. Applications have been received from 27 Talooks, proving an increased desire for education, and as the strongest inducement which can be offered to the people, a Notification similar to that issued by the Government of Bengal on the 9th June 1855 has been sent forth, intimating, that as a general rule, after the 1st January 1864 no person will be appointed to any Government situation, the monthly salary of which is more than 9 Rupees, unless he can read and write his own language.

Applications for the Establishment of Schools.

In Appendix E. full information will be found of the details of Educational operations in Mysore. The sum expended during the year was Rs. 53,572-9-7.

SECTION IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The detailed report of the Chief Engineer was submitted *in extenso* to Government on the 25th July.

Expenditure.

119. The approximate outlay during the year amounted to 12,61,007.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

120. Eight Talook Cutcherries have been completed or are progressing fairly. The old Palace at Seringapatam has been converted into a Sandal store. The clearing of the site for the proposed Public offices at Bangalore has been proceeded with, and the Central Jail, commenced in October 1862 has made fair progress; It is built on the radiating plan employed in the Punjab, and being capable of containing 1,000 prisoners, will provide for all life and long term convicts in Mysore.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

121. The Bangalore Cantonment drainage works have been finished very satisfactorily, and the water of the Ulsoor Tank is now effectually secured from being contaminated (as was formerly the case) by the sewage of the Bazar and Cantonment.

122. Among the Agricultural Projects, the Muddoor Anicut which is the most important Irrigation work now in hand in the Province may be specially noticed. It comprises the construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,000 of a masonry dam across the Shumsha River, in lieu of an old Native work at the same place, and will feed an irrigation channel with 8 Tanks under it; arrangements had beenmade for completing the work before the close of the year, but a most unprecedented fall of rain in March crippled operations to a great extent.

It is satisfactory to state, that the dam, even in its unfinished state, has withstood the action of the river successfully, and that though flood after flood has poured over it, no injury of any consequence has occurred.

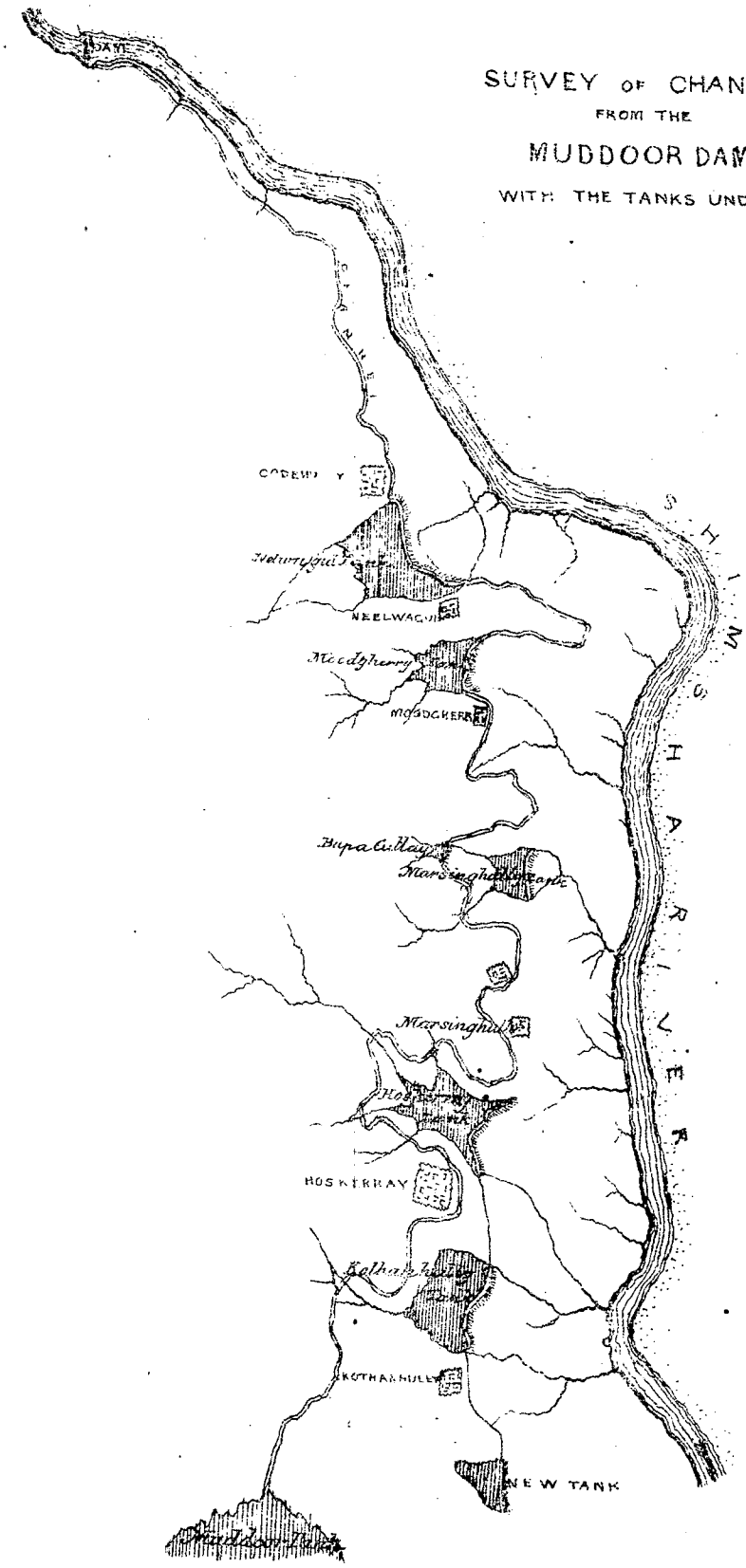
Cholera has interfered seriously with the progress of other large irrigation works which however will now be pushed on rapidly.

COMMUNICATIONS.

123. Much has been done during the past year in opening out new roads in the Province, the aggregate of work being, 125½ miles of road cleared, 112½ miles formed and bridged, and 101 bridges and drains built.

The line from Bangalore to Cuddapah is now, with the exception of a few small works on the Madras side, open for through traffic, and five important Railway feeders East of Bangalore are nearly finished.

SURVEY OF CHANNEL
FROM THE
MUDDOOR DAM
WITH THE TANKS UNDER IT



49 miles of the Mysore Manantoddy road have now been opened, and various important lines in Chituldroog and Nugur are well advanced.

Several Bungalows and Musafir Khanas have also been built during the *year*.

REPAIRS.

124. The chief outlay was confined to Agricultural and Communications, the expenditure under the former head amounting to Rs. 1,64,058, and under the latter to Rupees 2,47,784. The number of Irrigation channels and Tanks repaired, or reconstructed, was 41, and 189, respectively, and though it is necessarily a difficult matter to estimate the value of agricultural repairs, a general idea of the results may be gathered from the statement, that the revenue secured by the repairs of channels aggregating 142 miles in length, amounted to Rs. 39,170, and that the anticipated increase of revenue from the repairs of 79 Tanks in Chituldroog at an outlay of Rs. 76,647 is Rs. 26,991.

125. 1900 miles of road, being an aggregate of all classes of communication with Tunnels and Bungalows, were put in order during the year. Several of these lines require to be raised to a higher class than they are at present, but the general results are satisfactory.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS.

126. The Geographical position, and physical features of Mysore, combine to render a complete system of roads one of the most important considerations connected with the Public Works of the Province, and in fact so much more attention has been paid to the subject here than in most parts of India, that the country is already studded with thoroughfares, the result of the work of many years, a considerable number of which are in excellent condition, most being bridged and a few metalled.

127. It was however desirable that the actual state and requirements of the Province, in regard to communications should be reviewed as a whole, in order to determine the principles to be generally adhered to in the selection and construction of new roads, and in raising roads from a lower to a higher class, as well as to determine the agency to be employed in both cases.

128. The principal hinderances to determining accurately the classification of roads in Mysore are:

1*st*. The difficulty of foreseeing the effect of opening out any particular new line of communication, (in consequence of the rapid extension of English settlers in the western parts of the Province,) or of linking together lines at present separated by breaks in the communications, the result of which may be to give trade a tendency to to follow a new channel.

2*nd*. The diminishing importance, excepting as Railway feeders, of the roads left to the rear of the Railway in its progress westward.

Lastly. The subdivision of the former Civil Divisions, which renders the construc-

tion of particular roads an absolute necessity, while before they would have been only regarded as a probable convenience.

129. These contingencies having been borne in mind, as well as the fact that however convenient a classification of roads may be for reference, it must at the best be somewhat arbitrary, a classification has been adopted which it is believed fairly represents the character and requirements of the Province in regard to communications, and will be found convenient for the guidance of the Public Works Department and the Civil officers.

Classification.

I.

130. First Class Roads, or Imperial Lines running right through the Province, and continuing on to Head Quarter stations in Her Majesty's Territory, opened to fast traffic all the year round. Such roads to be bridged and Macadamised throughout, to be 10 yards wide, with 16 feet of metalling.

II.

Second Class Roads, or Provincial Lines connecting the various Suddur stations in Mysore Territory not situated on Imperial Lines. This class will also include railway feeders and secondary Ghat lines on the Western Coast: Such roads to be (with the exception of Ghat roads) 8 yards wide, with 4 yards of metalling, and to be bridged as 1st class lines.

III.

Third Class Roads, or District Lines, to connect Tahseels with the Suddur station, and with one another, as well as the principal marts of each District. These roads to be 6 yards wide with, say 4 yards of metalling, and to be bridged.

IV.

Fourth Class Roads, or Village Lines, opening up routes from one Village to another.

The first three of these Classes, are under the sole control of the Public Works Department, and the 4th Class comprise such roads as can be constructed without difficulty by the Civil Officers, from the Plough Tax Fund.

The roads falling under the 1st and 2nd category are particularized below, references being made to the map for the details of each class.

Under the FIRST HEAD *or* IMPERIAL LINES *are comprised*

1. The road from *Bangalore,* viâ *Toomkoor to Herioor,* whence two lines branch off, one towards Bellary, and the other to Hurrihur on the Toombuddra, the main road to Bombay. Both of these branches are great postal lines.

90

2. From *Bangalore to Seringapatam, Mysore and Hoonsoor* (the Commissariat station), whence one line runs through Coorg to Cannanore on the coast by the Periambaddy Ghat, and the other by Fraserpett, Mercara and the Sumpajee Ghat to Mangalore.

Under the SECOND HEDAD *or* PROVINCIAL LINES *we have*

I. Radiating from Bangalore.

1. From *Bangalore to Cudoor* viâ Toomkoor (up to which point the route follows an Imperial Line), and thence to Arsikera to which there is already a 2nd Class line, and so on by Banawar to Cudoor which is a Sudder station.

2. *Bangalore to Hassan,* by the Savandroog Hill to Coongul, (the Horse breeding establishment,) and thence by Chenroypatam to Hassan, another Sudder station. Portions of this line are already second class, and the rest third class.

3. *Bangalore to Colar,* a Sudder station, viâ Ooscottah, and on towards Palmanere (already a 2nd class road.)

4. *Bangalore to the Cuddapa frontier* viâ Ooscottah and the Ambajeedroog Hill (already 2nd class.)

5. *Bangalore towards Pennaconda* on the Hyderabad line, viâ Davenhully (already 2nd class.)

6. *Bangalore to Oossoor* viâ Hebgod (already 2nd class.)

Railway Feeders.

7. *Colar to Coppum,* to bring down the produce from the northern part of the Colar District, both for Bangalore and Madras.

8. *Baitmunglum to Coppum,* to connect the eastern corner of the District with the same places.

9. *Ooscottah to Kurgoori,* a short road to connect the Colar line of traffic with the 1st Railway station out of Bangalore.

II. Radiating from Mysore.

10. *Mysore to Shimoga,* (Head Quarters of Nugur Division) viâ Chenraipatam, whence a short line diverges to Hassan, and from Chenraipatam, viâ Arsikera, to Cudoor, and thence to Shimoga via Benkipoor. The intermediate part of this line is at present in course of construction as a 2nd class road, and the two ends are already of that class, including the branch to Hassan from Chenraipatam.

11. *Mysore to Wainad,* viâ Kakuncottah, already a 2nd class road.

12. *Mysore to the Neilgiris,* by Nunjengode, Do Do.

13. *Mysore towards Guzzelhutti and Coimbatore,* by Nunjengode and Chamrajnugur, already nominally a 2nd class road.

III. Radiating from Shimoga.

14. *Shimoga towards North Canara* viâ Sagur and Gairsoppa, to connect the northern part of the Nugur Division with Honawar, to be gradually worked up to the standard of a 2nd class Road.

15. *Shimoga to Hurrihur,* viâ Honhully, to connect Nugur with Dharwar. This is already a 2nd class Road.

16. *Shimoga to Chituldroog,* viâ Benkipoor (where the Budra river is crossed) and Chunagiri. As Chituldroog will be in daily communication with Shimoga, this road will be absolutely necessary.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
Accession No. 1409

IV. Radiating from Cudoor.

17. *Cudoor to Chituldroog,* either by Ajumpoor and Holalkhera, or should the hilly nature of the country admit of it, by Hosdroog. Some communication between these two Sudder stations will be indispensable, as they adjoin one another, and are both comprised in the Nugur Division by the new arrangements.

18. *Cudoor to Hassan,* viâ Bailoor and Chickmoogloor. As these two Districts adjoin one another, rapid and direct communication will be indispensable, the present route viâ Arsikera being much out of the way.

V. Radiating from Hassan.

19. *Hassan to Coorg Frontier at Codlipet.* This communication is very desirable.

VI. Radiating from Chituldroog.

20. *Chituldroog to Chellekeri* on the Bellary High Road to connect the two Sudder stations.

All the above mentioned lines are indispensably necessary for the proper opening up of the country, and for speedy communication between the several Districts. There *remain*

Ghat Roads of 2nd Class.

21. *Munzerabad Ghat,* to connect Hassan and its Coffee growing Talooks with Mangalore. This line is now used, part of it west of Munzerabad being a 3rd Class road, but the whole road should be worked up to 2nd Class standard.

22. *Boondi Ghat* to connect Cudoor and the coffee Talooks of Chickmoogloor, Warstara, and Bailoor with Mangalore. Parts of this line are at present third class, parts second class, and the remainder only in contemplation.

23. *Agoombee Ghat.* This comprises two branches 1. from *Shimoga* through the Cowlydroog Talook, and 2. through Lukhowllee and Coppa, all Coffee growing Talooks. Both lines meet at the Agoombee Ghat, whence the road runs on to Mangalore, the great central point on the Western coast for the Coffee of Mysore.

24. *Coloor Ghat.* This Ghat is due west of Shimoga; but as it does not lead to any prominent point on the coast, it may be omitted for the present.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

131. A thorough reorganization of the Departmental Establishment took place during the year, which is reported by the Chief Engineer to be on a far more efficient footing than formerly, as shewn by the fact, that the progress of works in hand, has improved 50 per cent since last year.

Contracts.

132. This result is not however entirely due to the improved position of the Establishment, much of it being doubtless owing to the increasing facility with which works have been given out and executed on contract.

Tenders can now be received for the execution of two thirds of the work done by the Department, even under the rigid enforcement of the rule of making no advances, and there can be little doubt that in a few years all departmental work can be executed by contract on the most favorable terms.

Labor.

133. The dearth of labor in Nugur, and in the country generally along the western Ghats, has been very much felt, and with the increasing competition caused by the extension of coffee Plantations and the large works undertaken by the Bombay Government in North Canara, promises to increase rather than diminish.

Considering the great difficulty in procuring labor, skilled and unskilled, in many parts of the Province, the Khalihaut corps will be maintained at its present strength.

Minor Works.

134. The Revenue officers have, during the past year, availed themselves to a much greater extent than formerly, of the powers entrusted to them for the execution of minor works, and very beneficial results may be looked for hereafter, as still more extended powers will shortly be confided to them.

LOCAL FUNDS.

135. Local Funds have been established from the collections of the Plough Tax, Ferry Funds, sale proceeds of stray cattle, and Fines for cattle Trespass.

136. The amount so raised, is excluded from the general Revenues, and placed at the disposal of the Civil Officers, for the construction of 4th Class Village roads, subsidiary to the communications under the charge of the D. P. W.

137. Less progress than could be wished has been made this year, the expenditure being only Rupees 74,945-3-11 out of Rupees 2,25,548-2-0 to the credit of the Funds, which is to a great extent referable to the time and attention of the Officers, having been fully occupied by the organic changes in the administrative system.

138. Rules for the execution of these works and the management of the Funds, have been prepared, and the establishments defined, which will, it is believed, result in more satisfactory progress hereafter.

Local Funds.

DIVISIONS.	Balance on *30th* April 1862.			Settlement for 1862—63.			Collections for 1862—63.			Total of columns 1 and 3 being the amount to the credit of the Funds on 30th April 1863.			Expenditure.		
	1.			2.			3.			4.			5.		
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.
Ashtagram....	42,307	14	4	32,682	1	10	30,106	0	7	72,413	14	11	39,096	6	8
Nundidroog.	50,678	8	4	32,233	4	11	32,237	8	0	8 2,916	0	4	26,316	2	6
Nugur.....	39,209	4	9	31,008	13	0	31,008	14	0	70,218	1	9	9,532	10	9
Total....	1,32,195	11	5	95,924	3	9	93,352	6	7	2,25,548	1	0	74,945	3	11

MUNICIPAL.

139. Municipal Government, in the strict sense of the word, has not yet been introduced into Mysore, but Municipal Committees composed of Official and non-Official Members, acting under the control of the Commissioner have been formed in the Cantonment, and Pettah or Town, of Bangalore and in Mysore, and this experimental measure has been on the whole successful.

Formation of Municipal Committees.

Composition of Committees and sources of Funds.

140. The date of formation, and composition of the different Committees, with the sources from which Funds have been raised are as follow.

District.	Town.	Date of formation of Committee.	Amount of Funds allotted during the year.	Sources from which derived.	Committee how composed. European. Official.	European. Non Official.	Native. Official.	Native. Non Official.	Remarks.
Bangalore.	Cantonment	Aug. 1st 1862.	37,509	Town dues including Tobacco, Octroi; unclaimed or confiscated town lands or houses, sale proceeds of building sites, &c.	1	3	2	1	*President.* Superintendent of Police. *Members.* Official: Naib Seristadar, Sur Ameen. Non-Official: „ Hindoos, 1 Mussulmans, 3 Others.
Do.	Pettah.	May 1862.	21,681-1-6	Do.	2	0	4	4	*President.* Assistant Superintendent. *Vice President.* Head Seristadar Commissioner's Office. *Members.* Official: Executive Engineer, Native Asst. Supt., Residency Seristadar, Bangalore Amildar. Non-Official: 4 Hindoos, „ Mussulmans, „ Others.
Mysore.	Mysore.	24th July 1862	23,369-15-9	Do.	4	0	2	2	*President.* Superintendent of Division. *Members.* Official: Dy. Superintendent, Executive Engineer, Officer Comg. Mysore, Amildar, Sur-Ameen. Non-Official: 1 Hindoo, 1 Mussulman, 1 Others.

Bangalore Cantonment.

Works performed.

141. The resumé of operations since August, submitted by the Cantonment Municipal Committee, shows an expenditure of 33,590 Rupees classified uuder the following heads.

I. Original Works.			
1. Public Buildings.	4,424	0	0
2. Roads.	4,208	0	0
3. Compensation.	11,184	0	0
II. Repairs.			
1. Public Buildings.	2,711	0	0
2. Roads.	1,204	0	0
III. Conservancy	5,717	0	0
IV. Lighting	177	0	0
V. Establishments.	1,747	0	0
VI. Purchases and Miscellaneous.	2,218	0	0
Total....	33,590	0	0

I. Original Works.

142. The principal Building undertaken is a large Market in a central position in the General Bazar. Three sides of the market square are occupied by shops, those at the angles being two storied terraced buildings, and in the centre is a public well, over which is erected a handsome clock tower. The building is approaching completion, and will be a convenience to the community and an ornament to the Cantonment.

Public Buildings.

Ten new double latrines have been erected at a cost of 2000 Rupees.

143. The anticipated opening of the Railway from Madras to Bangalore, pointed out the necessity of providing as early as possible, easy access from the Terminal station to all parts of the Cantonment and Town, and two important roads, one passing through the most over-crowded portions of the native bazars, and bringing the Cantonment into direct communication with the Terminus, and the other opening out the whole of the North side of the Town, are nearly completed.

New Roads.

144. These improvements have necessitated the removal of about 300 houses and huts, which explains the large sum shown as paid for compensation. The expenditure though heavy is not to be regretted, as the roads run through most densely populated and filthy parts of the Town, and it can scarcely be doubted that in a sanitary point of view, great advantages will result.

Compensation.

II. Repairs.

145. The necessary repairs have been carried out with respect to the existing markets, slaughter houses, &c. and various improvements, suggested principally by Major Puckle the late President, have been effected.

Buildings.

146. The most favorable season for road repairs having passed before the formation of the Committee, less was done than could be wished, but many minor improvements in extending, widening, and repairing roads by which the danger from collisions is lessened, have been carried out.

Roads.

III. Conservancy and Lighting.

147. The conservancy arrangements are satisfactory, and call for no particular remark as the establishments had been for the most part organised before the formation of the Committee. Measures are in progress for providing iron lamp posts where required.

Survey.

148. An accurate survey with the theodolite has been completed, and the mapping is in progress.

Bangalore Pettah.

Classification of Works.

149. The distribution of the year's outlay under the prescribed headings was as follows.

Class.	HEADING.	Original Works.			Repairs.			Establishments.			Total.		
1.	Town Buildings..	6,701	14	0	28	13	6	1,463	12	4	8,194	7	10
2.	Markets.....	2,952	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,952	4	0
3.	Paving and Streets.	1,484	11	0	314	7	0	12	4	0	1,811	6	0
4.	Lighting.....	910	8	0	0	0	0	28	6	11	938	14	11
5.	Water Supply....	1,422	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,422	4	1
6.	Sewage..	2,320	0	0	282	2	5	417	1	7	3,019	4	0
	Total....	15,791	9	1	625	6	11	1,921	8	10	18,338	8	10

Original Works.

150. Of these, the most important consisted in levelling the old ramparts which surrounded the Town, filling in the ditch, and constructing a town wall and gate. On the West side of the Pettah, sufficient space has been reclaimed to admit of laying out several new streets, and the land being advantageously situated with regard to water supply, and possessing other advantages, realised a high price when disposed of in convenient building lots. It is expected that the Town will extend rapidly in this direction, when the Magady road which enters it on this side is completed, and direct communication between the Mysore road and the Railway Terminus through the new streets is effected.

151. Under the head of Markets, some considerable works have been commenced. The slaughter houses in the Pettah have been disused, consequent on the erection of others outside, and all places of burial and cremation within the Town closed.

Repairs.

152. Fair progress has been made in improving the communications and drainage, and a commencement made towards lighting the streets.

Mysore.

153. In Mysore the Committee found it necessary to undertake first the repairs of the roadways, and measures of conservancy, postponing the construction of new works till the communications and drainage which had been much neglected were improved. The sum so spent amounted to Rupees 8,623-7-4 leaving a large balance to be carried to the credit of the fund during 63-4.

154. Rules have been issued for the guidance of the Committees, as regards the expenditure of the Funds, which is controlled by the Budget system on the model of the Public Works Department.

SECTION V.

POST OFFICE

MYSORE ANCHE OR PROVINCIAL POST.

155. With the exception of such changes as were rendered necessary by the formation of new Districts, and certain alterations in the Head Quarters Establishment, the Postal Department is continued on the same footing as formerly.

Conveyance of Mails.

156. The mails have been conveyed by mail cart between Bangalore and Mysore, and by runners on the other Lines throughout the Province, but the Mail cart service has been found disproportionately expensive and unsatisfactory, and will be discontinued in future.

Number of Offices and Receiving Houses.

157. The number of Anché offices and Receiving Houses now established, is as below.

DIVISION.	1861—62			1862—63		
	Head Quarter offices.	Subordinate offices.	Receiving Houses.	Head Quarter offices.	Subordinate offices.	Receiving Houses.
Head Quarter Office.	1	„	„	1	„	„
Nundidroog	„	53	2	„	55	2
Ashtagram.	„	35	„	„	38	„
Nugur...	„	37	„	„	42	„
TOTAL.....	1	125	2	1	135	2

Distance and cost of conveyance of Mail.

158. As the distances on the cross lines have not yet been accurately measured, the total distance traversed by the Mails and average cost of conveyance per mile, can only be stated approximately, and is as follows.

DIVISION.	Mail cart Miles.	Runners Miles.	Total.	Average cost per mile.					
				Runners.			Mail cart.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nundidroog	43	655	698	1	12	2	15	0	0
Ashtagram.	42	641	683	1	10	5	15	0	0
Nugur...	„	869	869	1	10	3	0	0	0
TOTAL....	85	2,165	2,250	1	10	11¼	15	0	0

Number of Letters.

159. The total number of Paid and Bearing letters passing through the Anché in 1862-63 was 6,45,072 being an increase of 73,562 over 1861-62. This is exclusive of Official letters and "Service Banghy," viz. Accounts, Proceedings, &c. between which till lately no distinction was drawn, the total transmitted through the Anché during the year being 9,16,752.

160. No extra Postage is levied by Mysore on letters received for transmission to Her Majesty's Territories through the British Post Offices, or on those received for delivery in the Province. The number so disposed of was in 1861, 1,34,782 and in 1862-63, 1,49,755. As the collection of postage on bearing letters so received was attended with great inconvenience and complication of accounts, it has been decided in communication with the Post Master General of Madras, that hereafter paid letters only should be received for delivery by the Mysore Anché.

H. M. Post Office.

Europe letters are however excepted and are delivered as usual.

161. The Receipts show an increase of Rs. 1,627-11-5 and the Disbursements a decrease of Rs. 2,309-14-6 as compared with 1861-62, the former principally from an increase in the Postage collections and the latter from a revision of the Head Quarter Establishment.

Receipts and Disbursement.

162. The Division, District, and Talook Establishments have been accommodated to the late changes of Civil jurisdiction, and Anché houses have been provided or are in course of construction where required. The former practice of sending money parcels by Anché, which retarded the progress of the Mail, and was in other respects objectionable, has been abolished, the charges for Express Tappals regulated, and attention has been given to various other matters of detail, to which it is unnecessary to refer, but which will add generally to the efficiency of the Department.

Section VI.

POLITICAL.

163. His Highness the Rajah's claim for the restoration of the country has not yet been decided, and no other circumstance deserving special notice under this head has occurred during the year.

Section VII.

MILITARY.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MYSORE LOCAL FORCE.

164. The Mysore Horse or Sillahdars are maintained by Treaty, and on the assumption of the Country in 1831, were avowedly disorganized and comparatively useless, but since they have been under European supervision they have greatly improved, and are now probably as efficient as any other body of Sowars of the same class.

Mysore Horse or Sillahdars.

165. There can be no doubt that they are held in great repute by the people of the Country, and the Force opens to numbers of Mussulmans and Mahrattahs, the former the descendants of Tippoo Sultan's relations, and the latter the remote offspring of Mahrattah Horsemen, a service which is highly acceptable, in consequence of its

ranks containing members of the best families in the Province, and because the Regimentdars being themselves Native Gentlemen, there is an identity of interest from the highest to the lowest grades, which, if the Commandants are carefully selected, gives the Government a material hold over the body.

Bar or Infantry.

166. In the time of Hyder Ali, these Troops were the Regulars of Mysore, and from that period to the present day, they have been regarded in the same light. They are very useful men, well behaved and constantly employed in Police duties, while they are held in esteem by the population, who regard their presence at the Head Quarters of a Talook, as a material source of protection. They guard Treasure and Prisoners at the Cusba of every Talook, and escort both to the District Head Quarters when necessary.

Changes in strength of Regts. and rate of Pay.

167. The pay of a Trooper in the Mysore Horse was fixed in 1835 at Rs. 20. In those days this pay was ample, but since then prices in Mysore have risen considerably, as in other parts of India, and Government have this year sanctioned the rate being raised to 22 Rupees, and the gradual reduction of the existing strength of the 7 Regiments from 2,500 to 2,100, or 300 men for each. No change in regard to the other grades was considered necessary

168. The total strength of the 4 Battalions of the Bar, will also be reduced from 2,161 to 2,000, the pay of 1st class sepoys being raised from Rs. 6-8 to 7 and 2nd Class from 5-8 to 6 with a corresponding increase for Non-Commissioned Officers.

169. When these measures are fully carried out, the result will be a reduction of Rs. 45,000 in the annual cost of the Sillahdars, and a trifling increase of Rupees 3,840 in that of the Barr, greater efficiency will be secured, and a spirit of contentment thrown into the ranks of this useful body of Troops.

Classes and castes of men.

170. The last Returns show the different classes and castes of the Sillahdars and Bar to be:

CASTES.	SILLAHDARS.	BAR.	Total.
Christians..	17	118	135
Mahomedans.	1,373	1,816	3,189
Brahmins and Rajpoots..	276	149	425
Mahrattahs.	888	156	1,044
Gentoos	2	24	26
Other castes	121	392	513
Total....	2,677	2,655	5,332

Horses.

171. The relative proportions of Horses and Mares in the ranks of the Sillahdars are at present 718 and 1856, a number of the former, generally Candaharri and Persian having been entertained during the last two years, in consequence of no mares being brought from the Mahrattah country for sale in Mysore.

At Coonghul there are good stables and paddocks for brood mares, and

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128 colts and fillies, the produce of Government stallions, English, Cape and Arab, have been dropped during the year 1862-63.

Re-distribution of the Force.

172. In fixing the complement of the Mysore Local Force, the wants of the whole Province have been carefully considered and the troops utilized as much as possible, by re-distributing them according to the requirements of the newly formed Districts. With this object, both Sillahdars and Bar, instead of being scattered over the country in small parties, have been concentrated by being withdrawn from those outposts where their presence was not necessary, aud stationed at the Head quarters of Districts, and on main lines of Road.

173. The out posts of the Sillahdars are told off in "Biradaries" of 12 to 15 men, and the Detachments of Bar are composed of 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 6 Sepoys or 8 in all, a Pahra in southern India consisting of 6 instead of 8 as in Bengal.

174. The Head quarter stations of the Regiments allotted to each District, are as follows:—

MYSORE SILLAHDAR HORSE.

1st Regt.	Head Quarters	at	Shimogah....	5th Regt.	Head Quarters	at	Colar.
2nd do.	do.		Toomkoor....	6th do.	do.		Bangalore.
3rd do.	do.		Chituldroog...	7th do.	do.		Hassan.
4th do.	do.		Mysore.....				

INFANTRY.

1st Regt.	Head Quarters	at	Shimogah..	3rd Regt.	Head Quarters		Bangalore.
2nd do.	do.		Mysore.....	4th do.	do.		Toomkoor.

Distribution.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	DISTRIBUTION	SILLAHDARS.		BARR.	
			Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers Rank & File.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers Rank & File
NUNDIDROOG.	Bangalore..	Head Quarters	9	387	16	507
		District.....	1	63	1	145
	Colar.	Head Quarters	7	244	7	140
		District.....	1	81	1	122
	Toomkoor.	Head Quarters	6	220	8	168
		District.....	1	203	1	76
ASHTAGRAM..	Mysore. ..	Head Quarters	5	164	14	264
		District.....	3	151	2	148
	Hassan....	Head Quarters	3	92	4	118
		District.....	1	81	3	72
NUGUR.....	Shimogah.	Head Quarters	5	245	14	292
		District.....	2	117	1	113
	Cudoor....	Head Quarters	„	„	„	8
		District.....	3	171	6	179
	Chituldroog	Head Quarters	4	107	7	95
		District.....	4	223	2	121
		Total..	55	2,549	87	2,568

175. Measures are in progress for providing Barracks and Huts at the stations where such accommodation did not previously exist.

Accommodation.

176. Appended is a return lately received, showing the strength and distribution of the Troops under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, serving in Mysore.

Her Majesty's Forces serving in Mysore.

STATIONS.	CORPS.	General Officer.	Field do.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistnt Surgeons.	Veterinary do.	Chaplains.	Dy. Asst. Adt. Genl.	Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.	Major of Brigade.	Fort Adjutant.	Aide de Camp.	Deputy J. Adt. Genl.	Paymasters.	Engineers.	Commissariat Officers.	Commissary and Deputy of Ordnance.	Conductors and Sub do	Troop Qr. Masters.	Riding Masters.	Apothecaries, &c.	Native Comng. Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters & Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File.	Regiment Horses.	Natives attached.	Sick of all Ranks.
BANGALORE.	Division	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	1	„	„	1	1	1	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Cantonment	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	1	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	3d. Royal Horse Brigade Artillery	„	1	3	5	„	3	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	2	1	4	4	35	6	7	228	391	638	15
	H. M. 1st Regt. K. D. Guards	„	1	3	13	1	2	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	1	4	„	34	10	7	494	533	669	34
	Foot Artillery A. Battery 14th B. R. A.	„	„	1	2	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	7	2	5	169	117	175	9
	No. A. Battery. 23rd	„	„	1	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	14	2	3	124	115	191	6
	H. M. 66th Regiment	„	2	5	15	1	3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	3	„	40	16	„	814	„	23	75
	14th Regiment N. I.	„	1	2	7	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	2	14	39	13	„	575	„	77	27
	22d. Do. Do.	„	1	5	7	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	2	17	46	15	„	558	„	72	14
	33d. do. do.	„	1	2	7	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	1	16	41	16	„	538	„	65	11
FRENCH ROCKS.	6th. do. do.	„	1	4	7	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	1	13	46	15	„	546	„	75	11
HURRYHUR	16th do. do.	„	1	3	5	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	2	20	46	16	„	581	„	78	5
MYSORE	Detachment 6th Regt. N.I.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	2	5	1	„	81	„	1	„
HOONSOOR	Do. 25th Do.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	1	3	„	„	„	52	„	1	„
	Local Details	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	1	2	„	„	13	„	„	„
	Total	1	9	29	72	5	11	3	1	1	1	1	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	„	2	2	19	87	357	114	22	4773	1156	2065	207

177. The attention of the Madras Government was drawn in 1861-62 to the large number of Guns remaining in the fortress of Seringapatam, where the Gun carriage manufactory of the Madras army was formerly located. The Guns have all been burst and arrangements made for disposing of the shot and shell remaining in the fortress. A considerable quantity of the cast iron balls have been thrown into the Cauvery. The wrought iron shot have been made over to be worked up at the factory of the Ashtagram Sugar Company, as some members of the late firm have undertaken to remove the whole, on condition of retaining such as could be utilized by their machinery.

Destruction of Guns in the Fortress of Seringapatam.

The total weight of iron is roughly estimated at 2,500 Tons.

SECTION VIII.

FINANCE.

178. The general re-organization of the Commission has been already described, and it only remains to notice the revision and reconstruction of the subordinate executive Establishments (which was found to be indispensable owing to the formation of the new Districts,

Establishments, Gratuities and Pensions.

and the abolition of the Huzoor Adawlut and Moonsiff's Courts,) with the manner *in* which the agency in the Province has been affected by the recent changes, and the general financial results.

Revision of subordinate Establishment.

179. The first step taken was to analyse and thoroughly examine the schedules of the Establishments in the four old Divisions, while at the same time the results of Mr. Cust's labors were procured from the Punjab, as the Establishments formed on his recommendations were believed to combine uniformity, efficiency, and economy. The Mysore Establishments having been arranged under corresponding departmental heads, a revised scheme of Establishments, both as to proposed pay and numbers, was prepared by a Committee of the Superintendents, with due advertence to the peculiarities and requirements of the Province and the claims of the Native Officials.

180. The adaptation of the former numerous and heterogeneous Establishments to an orderly system was found to be a work of considerable difficulty, but it is believed that the schedules adopted, which have since received the approval of Government, represent a very efficient working Establishment, and that the revision has been carried out with great care and consideration for the claims of the officials in employment at the time.

Effect of the changes in the agency employed.

181. The following statement shows the former and present organization of the higher Officers of the Commission.

FORMER.		PRESENT.	
Commissioner.	.. 4,083	Commissioner.	.. 4,083
Secretary	.. 1,400	Secretary	.. 1,750
Military Assistant.	.. 1,600	Military Assistant. ..	.. 1,600
2nd Assistant.	.. 900	Auditor and Accountant. ..	750
3rd „	.. 700	.. ..	
4th „	.. 500	.. ..	
Judicial Commissioner	.. 3,500	Judicial Commissioner ..	.. 3,166†
4 Superintendents.	.. 6,400	3 Superintendents. ..	.. 6,000*
10 Junior Assistants.	.. 5,000	2 Dy. Superintendents, 1st Class..	3,000†
Deputation allowances for a sub-division.	400	3 „ 2d. „	3,600
„ for Cantonment Joint Magistrate.	350	3 „ 3d. „	3,000
Deputation allowances for Commissioner's Treasury.	250	Commissioner's Treasury Officer.	250
3 Native Judges, Hoozoor Adalut.	.. 1,500	1st Judge Small Cause Court ..	1,000
10 Sudder Moonsiffs.	.. 2,950	2 European Assistants, 1st Class.	1,400
		4 „ 2d. „	2,400
		1 „ 3d. „	500
		3 „ 4th „	1,200
		3 Native Assistants, 1st Class ..	1,800
		4 „ 2d. „ ..	2,000
		4 „ 3d. „ ..	1,600
		4 „ 4th „ ..	1,200
	29,533		40,299
		Increase per month.....	10,766

*1st & 2d. years Rs..... 2,000
3d. & 4th years Rs..... 2,200
5th & all succeeding years Rs. 2,500

†The salaries of present incumbents are not affected by this revision, and stand as follows:—Judicial Commissioner, Rs..... 3,500
Two 1st Class Dy. Superintendents formerly Superintendents Rs..... 3,200

182. Of the principal Native officers affected by the new arrangements, those whose standing and services entitled them to notice, were selected for the post of Native Assistants, the list including 2 Judges of the Huzoor Adawlut, 3 Head Sheristadars of the former Divisions, and 8 Moonisffs. Six individuals who were found ineligible for the new class of appointments, were permitted to retire on suitable pensions. The number of superior appointments opened to natives, has been increased from 13 to 15, and the average salary raised from Rupees 342 to 440 per mensem.

183. The result attained by the revision of the Talook Establishments, has been a reduction in the number of under paid officials, and a rise in the pay of the higher grades as shewn below.

Former.			*Present.*	
OFFICE.	No.	Average Pay.	No.	Average Pay.
Amildar.	86	77 0 0	84	161 0 0
Peishkars.	95	21 12 0	86	40 0 0
Sheristadars..	86	21 7 0	84	36 2 0
Killadars.	93	18 6 0	84	38 6 0
Shaikdars.	846	6 10 0	500	14 0 0
	1,206		838	

184. The Divisional, District, and Talook Establishments, were re-organized by the Superintendents personally, such of the old officials as were found efficient were confirmed, in many cases the sons of old and worn out men, if qualified, have succeeded to their father's appointments, and when this arrangement could not be made, gratuities on the graduated scale followed in the British Provinces have been allowed. Superannuation pensions have been recommended to a limited extent for those men, the nature and length of whose service deserved especial consideration.

General Financial result.

185. The general financial result of these measures, including the revision of the Commissioner's Head Quarter Establishment for the formation of the Audit and Account Department, is an increase of Rupees 12,412 monthly. The details of the classification of Talook Establishments are given in Appendix F. No. 1.

FORMER.			PRESENT.		
Commissioner's Head Quarters Establishment.			*Commissioner's IId. Qrs. Establishment.*		
		Rupees.			Rupees.
Clerks and other educated men for all Departments.. ..	246	1,4303	217	13,088	
Uneducated	586	3,645	336	2,359	
		17,948		15,447	
				Decrease Rs..	2,501
Division and District Establishments.			*Division and District Establishments.*		
English Offices..		1,667	.. ..	4,545	
Judicial „		2,655	.. ..	3,756	
Revenue „		8,208	.. ..	6,524	
Treasury „		1,659	.. ..	1,950	
Office Attendants.		2,251	.. ..	2,525	
Petty works and Post Establishments.		483	.. ..	1,025	
Adawlut and Moonsiffs.		7,221	.. ..	5,670	
Jail Establishments		1,973	.. ..	4,002	
Town Police Establishments		2,724	.. ..	4,500	
Cantonment do.		3,595	.. ..	3,188	
Talook Establishments of all Depts. ..		94,166	.. ..	92,193	
	Rs....	1,26,602		1,29,878	
				Increase Rs..	.. 3,276

PENSIONS.

	Number.	*Amount.*	
Head Quarter Officials.. ..	.. 24	 553	
District „	.. 16	 318	
			871
Add increase for salaries of additional European and Native officers..			10,766
			14,913
Deduct decrease in cost of Head Quarter Establishments.....			2,501
Net increase per month Rs.			12,412

GRATUITIES.

The gratuities given amounted to Rupees 12,400—1—0 distributed to 643 persons.

General Remarks.

186. In carrying into effect a measure so extensive as re-casting the Establishments of an entire Territory, involving considerable numerical reductions, it is to be expected that individual cases of hardship will occur, but it is believed that the present revision has been attended with immediate satisfactory results, and will be followed by still more beneficial effects hereafter.

187. In the case of the higher grades, the more distinguished officials received actual promotion, a few retired honorably at the close of their service, and the introduction of a superior class of appointments is calculated as anticipated by Government, to encourage the native officials to attain a higher standard of efficiency, and to promote the convenience and welfare of the people.

188. In revising the subordinate Establishments, the great object to be attained was to give adequate pay without employing an undue number of men, and yet to cause as little dissatisfaction as possible. The prospect of fair allowances is now held out to men who were miserably underpaid, and in effecting this as little injury has been done to existing incumbents in regard to reductions, as was compatible with the scheme of revision.

Introduction of the Budget system.

189. Under the orders of the Government of India, directing the introduction of the Budget system of accounts, an experimental Budget was prepared for the year 1862-63, but owing to the accounts of the Province being kept and rendered during the year in the Canarese forms, the classifications of which differed materially from that of the Budget, it was found impracticable at that time to bring into operation the checks of the English system. Towards the close of the year, an officer of the Financial Department of the Government of India, was appointed to the post of Auditor and Accountant of Mysore, and measures have been taken for the complete introduction of the new system.

Treasury accounts.

190. As a preliminary step, the Rules for conducting Treasury business, and the forms of Account in use in the British Treasuries, adapted to the special requirements of the Province, have been prescribed for observance in the Treasuries, from 1st May 1863; and the Budget heads of account are now in force throughout, being initiated in the accounts of the Talook Amildars, in the vernacular characters and in simple forms suited to their transactions and the means at their command. From the original vernacular accounts, English Treasury accounts in the Budget form of classification, have been ordered to be compiled in the principal Treasury Office of each Division and submitted to the Mysore Department of Account, where the necessary checks will be exercised.

Preaudit.

191. Under the former system of accounts, the preaudit of expenditure was unknown, and the control over it was necessarily defective; from 1st May, however, all bills for pay of establishments, &c. are submitted in English to the Auditor, and passed by him under the rules in force, before payment at the Treasuries.

192. In connection with a reformed system of Treasury business, rules have been laid down for the conduct of remittance operations in specie, and by Bills for deposit accounts, and for the due security of Treasury currency notes and stamps in all the Treasuries. Various minor rules of practice have also been enjoined with the view of placing them on the matured footing of the Treasuries in British Territory. The complete attainment of this object, and the practical introduction of the Budget system in a Province which has been financially administered on native models, both before and since the introduction of British agency, must necessarily be a work of time, but having regard to the short

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period since the reforms were begun, and to the local difficulties to be overcome, the progress already made may be deemed satisfactory.

Introduction of Currency notes of the Government of India.

193. During the year 1862-63, in obedience to the orders of Government, measures were taken for the introduction of the Currency notes of the Government of India. A paper currency was previously unknown in Mysore, and it was to be apprehended that the natives would be disposed to look upon any such medium with distrust, more especially as the notes, apart from their novel character, were devoid of any inscription in Canarese indicative of their value or the conditions under which they were issued. Under these circumstances it was determined, besides accepting them in payment of Government revenue, to issue them freely when asked for, both in payment of demands, and in exchange for cash, and to afford all practicable facilities for cashing them when presented at the District and Talook Treasuries of the Province, in order to familiarize them to the native community, and give confidence to the holders in their ability to obtain cash for Notes. How far these measures were successful, may be judged by the fact, that since October 1862, when the first supply was sent from Madras up to 30th April 1863, notes were received at the Commissioner's Treasury at Bangalore to the value of Rs. 4,87,750. The value of notes issued at the Commissioner's Treasury was Rs. 1,37,450 and at the District and Talook Treasures Rs. 72,150.

194. Doubtless a large proportion of the notes, especially those of the higher denominations, were employed for remittances to Madras, by the wealthier classes; but it is probable that of those issued from the District and Talook Treasuries, which were principally supplied with notes from 10 to 100 Rs., a portion was used for transactions in the Province, and thus circulated, though to a limited extent, among the other classes. A supply of one lac of Bombay notes has recently been obtained for circulation in the Northern and Western districts of the Province, where they will, it is supposed, be readily taken by traders and others having transactions with the Bombay Presidency, but at the present moment the unreserved issue of notes has been arrested in consequence of objections raised by the Accountant General of Madras, which have been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Copper Currency.

195. The Copper currency of the Province, has long been in an unsatisfactory state; the coins in circulation are the British pyse or quarter anna, double pyse and pie piece, and the pyse marked XX cash, a coin no longer issued from the Mints, but which is understood to be generally current in the Districts of the Madras Presidency: it is valued at one third of an Anna. Besides these, there is a Copper coin issued during the Rajah's time, and also from the local Mints which were kept up for sometime after the introduction of British authority: it is popularly known as a Dood or Doody, and has a large circulation, but is of rude mintage and so easy of imitation, that it is to be apprehended that spurious coins resembling it, are circulated to a large extent. The

uncertainty and inconvenience of a two-fold currency, the one British and the other Native, added to the special objection referred to, has led to an arrangement for displacing the native Doods by importing a supply of British coin from the Madras Mint, and measures for the gradual withdrawal of the former, are about to be introduced.

196. The Abstract Statement of Receipts and charges in the prescribed form, as well as that exhibiting the income of H. H. The Rajah for the year 1862-63 are given in Appendix F, Nos. 2 and 3.

Section IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. POPULATION.

197. The population of the Province as given in the Returns of the year, is 3,872,209.

Numbers.

It is remarkable that this number should be considerably below that given in 1861-62, but it is believed that the principal cause of this, is the greater accuracy with which the census of the Cantonment and Pettah of Bangalore has been taken under the Municipal Committees. The houses have now been numbered, and it was ascertained that in the Cantonment the same houses appeared in several returns furnished from different sources, the population having thus been much overrated.

198. The census was taken on the 1st February 1863 in the Cantonment and Pettah with the following results.

Cantonment.

Europeans	3558
East Indians	1481
Mahomedans	12,688
Hindoos &c.	39,466
Total..	57,193

Bangalore Pettah.

199. In the Bangalore Pettah, the number of males of all classes was 18,723 and females 17,579, being a total of 36,302. The general average for a house throughout the Province is found to be 4.151.

200. The year has not been generally favorable to health: fever, cholera and small pox having prevailed more or less in all the Districts. Toomkoor may perhaps be excepted, as the general health in that part of the country is represented by the Deputy Superintendent to have been good.

Public health.

201. Cholera broke out in a very severe form in Mysore and the adjacent villages. The prisoners in the Jail suffered considerably, and in the town the epidemic lasted two months causing great panic.

Cholera.

The Police reports gave the number of deaths as between 7 and 800 of all ages, but a general impression prevails, that many deaths were not reported, for, in some parts of the town, nearly every house lost one or more inmates.

202. In the Nugur Division, the disease committed great ravages in the Chitteldroog District, and extended more or less over the whole Division, in the latter part of the year: although in June, when it has generally been found to prevail with most violence, no cases occurred.

Cantonment of Bangalore.

203. In the Cantonment of Bangalore, according to the Register kept at the Police Office, 278 residents (exclusive of the European Military) were carried off. In January there were 9 deaths, February 1, March 4, April 110, May 48, June 3, July 2, August 77, September 18, October 6, in the rest of the year none, or it may be said, there were several cases in January, a few epidemic cases up to the 18th April; when the disease became epidemic, and continued so till about the 12th May, after which till the 10th August there were merely a few dropping cases. From the 10th till the 25th August, there was another slight epidemic, which gradually subsided till the 20th October, after which to the end of the year there were no deaths. Out of the whole number of deaths only 4 were under 2 years of age.

Pettah.

204. In the Pettah 105 deaths from cholera took place, of which 82 were in January, and 11 in September.

205. Dr. Kirkpatrick in his Annual Report has observed, that a comparison of the daily range of the Ozonometer with the number of deaths by cholera in the Cantonment and Pettah, does not corroborate the idea that the prevalence of cholera is associated with a deficiency of Ozone in the atmosphere, but merely leads to the conclusion that there is no connection between the two phenomena.

206. It is confidently hoped that the sanitary measures in progress in Bangalore and Mysore, may prove beneficial in mitigating the severity of these visitations, and that the native inhabitants, at present so apathetic on the subject, may be gradually induced to interest themselves in promoting cleanliness and ventilation. The attention of the District Officers will be directed to the subject of enforcing conservancy in all the Head Quarter stations of Districts.

II. EMIGRATION.

207. At present there appears to be no great inducement to the inhabitants of Mysore to emigrate. The country is not over populated, and the Coffee plantations offer fair remuneration to the superfluous agricultural labourers, at a comparatively short distance from their own villages, to which at intervals they almost invariably return. The increasing demand for labor of this class, will probably prevent any sensible increase in emigration for some time.

208. The number of emigrants, Natives of Mysore, who proceeded to and returned from the Mauritius from the 1st January 1862 to June 1863, according to the

Registry kept in the Colonial Emigration Office and that of the Protector of Emigrants is as follows:—

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Proceeded.....	30	10	11	7
Returned.....	5	,,	,,	,,
Total.....	35	10	11	7

The Emigration Agents of the French Government appear to have been unsuccessful in Mysore.

III. AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall.

209. The difficulty of obtaining correct Returns of the fall of rain, except when the Registers are under the immediate charge of European officers is well known, and no reliance can he placed on any but those received from some of the Head Quarters stations of Districts. In Bangalore, the Register kept at the Pettah Hospital gives a fall of 38 Inches 13½ Cents between the 30th April 1862 and 1st May 1863. The Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore observes that the greatest fall in the District appears to have been at Magree 25 miles to the west of Bangalore and gives the average for the whole District as about 38 Inches. In Toomkoor the rainfall was carefully gauged by the Apothecary and ascertained to be 34 inches 25 cents. No returns were received from the Ashtagram Division, and in Nugur the fall at Shimoga was 22 inches 10 cents.

Season and Crops.

210. In Bangalore, the season was considered generally favorable. In Colar, though the rains were irregular the outturn of the Crops was considered superior to that of any harvest for 10 years. In Toomkoor the season began favorably with showers in May, but owing, to the failure of the rains anticipated in June and July, and the prevalence of boisterous winds, some loss was experienced and the land had in many places to be resown. The latter rains were abundant and the Tanks generally received an adequate supply of water without injury. The yield of Raggi the chief cereal was a full average, but there was a partial failure in some of the pulse crops.

211. The grain harvest in Ashtagram was one of best known for years, but the season was unfavorable to tobacco, sooparee, chillies, and some other products.

212. The season throughout the Nugur Division, as compared with that of 1861-62, was generally more favorable, notwithstanding a diminished rainfall, but it varied much in the 3 Districts, and cannot be pronounced to be a good

year, or even above the average of the past 8 or 10 years, during which the seasons appear to have undergone a change unfavorable to agriculture, chiefly from the scanty falls of rain. In the Shimoga District, the early crops were good, but the latter were affected by the uncertainty of the rains. The Areca nut trees suffered much, as well as the dry crops in some of the open Talooks. In Cudoor the Coffee crops are reported as successful, but in the Chituldroog District, the season was an unfavorable one for cotton, and the dry crops generally were a failure.

Area under cultivation.

213. In the present condition of the land measures in Mysore, it would be hopeless to expect that any statement could be produced which would exhibit with tolerable accuracy the area of land under cultivation, but by the returns now received, the extent of land under the different classes of cultivation is;

Wet.	Acres	3,90,641.
Dry.	„	23,60,808.
Garden.	„	96,528.

which, compared with the settlement of the year, would give an average assessment per acre on the land assessed in money, of,

Wet land	per Acre.	Rs.	5	12 0.
Dry	„		1	3 0.
Garden.. ..	„		9	5 0.

Prices.

214. The prices of the principal grains were lower than in 1861—62, but are still considered high with reference to those prevailing a few years ago. The sales of the Government share of the Buttaee grain, were on the whole decidedly lower, and the maximum price, per candy, of 160 seers, realised in 1861-62, was not reached in any instance during the year under review. Cotton was in great demand, the exports to England having completely cut off the supply from Bellary and other cotton growing Districts, and the price was higher than it has ever been known to be in Mysore.

215. At the present prices, agriculture is admitted to be profitable, and it seems reasonable to anticipate that with an increasing population on the Nilgiris, in Coorg, Wynaad, and the west of Mysore, dependent to a great extent on Mysore for agricultural supplies, and with improved communications, prices will be maintained at remunerative rates, though the character of the climate which gives rise to marked differences in the season, even in contiguous Talooks, will always impart uncertainty to agricultural operations.

216. Among the special measures requisite for the encouragement of agriculture, the maintenance of the countless Irrigation works is one of the most prominent, and the scheme elaborated during the past year for placing to a great extent the Tanks and channels under the charge of the Civil officers, who may

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naturally be supposed to be most interested in their preservation, will it is hoped conduce materially to this end. The confirmation of Puttahs for 5 years, the removal of restrictions on the construction of Tanks and wells by private individuals, and the conversion of the Buttaee into money assessment, alluded to in the Revenue Section of this Report, are, in themselves, and in the present condition of the land tenures, important and beneficial measures, but it must be admitted that they are at the best only temporary expedients for palliating evils for which a Revenue Survey is the only effectual remedy.

Special products.

217. Among the special Products deserving notice the principal are Sugar, Coffee, Cotton and Silk.

Sugar.

218. The area cultivated with Sugar cane, was 10,599 acres, being an increase of 1,795 acres over the extent under similar cultivation in 1861-62, but the high price of rice has a tendency to retard the extension of sugar-cane cultivation, as the cane requires a greater supply of water for a longer period.

Coffee.

219. Coffee is traditionally supposed to have been originally introduced from Arabia by pilgrims resorting to the celebrated Mutt of Baba Booden on the Hills of the same name in Nugur, but the cultivation has now extended to several Talooks both in Nugur and Ashtagram. An approximate statement of the number of Acres taken up for Coffee cultivation in both Divisions framed during the past year, shows the extent to be as follows:

Divisions.	Talooks.	Extent in acres.	Distribution in acres.	
			Europeans.	Natives.
Ashtagram.....	3	45,000	20,000	25,000
Nugur.....	6	30,000	2,650	27,350
Total.....	9	75,000	22,650	52,350

but late returns from Ashtagram give a total of 56,958 acres in that Division, showing an increase of about 12,000 acres of which 85 per cent is in Native holdings. Of the above, the vast majority of grants are held by Natives, generally for small areas while the larger holdings are in the possession of Europeans.

220. In Ashtagram the average area is given as 933 acres for each European planter, and 6 for each Native, in the case of the latter, the maximum and minimum ranging from 1,200 acres to a plot of less than one acre. The best land has in most places been already taken up, and it would not be

possible for any European Gentlemen now to secure an estate of the extent of that held by Mr. Middleton in the Munzerabad Talook, which has been estimated as comprising an area of 16 square miles.

221. It is not easy to estimate accurately the produce of the Coffee Plantations, for the yield varies greatly according to the locality, and according to the experience and energy of the Planter. The following Table may be taken as approximately correct.

Locality.	Produce per acre.		Value.	
	Maunds.	Cwt.		
Ashtagram and Nugur new plantations..	25	6¼	at 6 Rs. per Maund.	150 Rs.
Old Munzerabad plantations..	18	4½	Do.	108 „
Native plantations..	5	1¼	Do.	30 „

222. Lands granted for Coffee cultivation are held on Puttahs, the principal feature of which is to declare, that an average minimum number of 500 coffee trees must be planted in every acre within the period of 5 years, and that if this provision is not observed, the Government may resume summarily the whole or any uncultivated portion of the land; the latter provision however, has been much relaxed by subsequent orders. The *Halut*, or Government demand, fixed originally at 1 Rupee per Maund, but afterwards reduced to 4 annas, is declared to be in substitution of the ancient *Warum*, or Government share of the produce, and to be subject to revision, while any evasion of it is visited with penalties. In its present shape, although popular with the Natives from its indirect incidence, it is a heavy tax, and a greater burden on the productiveness of the land, than a light acreage would be. It is objected to by European Planters on the just grounds that it falls most severely on those Estates which have been brought into a flourishing state by enterprise and capital. The question in all its bearings has been already submitted to Government.

223. Great difficulties have to be encountered in ascertaining the amount of land granted to coffee cultivation, owing to allotments having been made at first without any limit, and to its not having been for many years compulsory to take out and register Puttahs. Fair progress has been made during the past year in bringing up the Registers but the means at command are insufficient for determining and marking out in a reliable manner the boundaries of each estate, and consequently great delay is experienced in issuing Puttahs. A survey Establishment alone could meet this difficulty.

224. Mysore has held out substantial advantages for the investment of Euro-

pean capital, and the presence of the numerous English Gentlemen now resident in a part of the country formerly considered as the least promising, besides affording moral support to the Government, confers numerous indirect advantages They have acted as pioneers in a new country, their undertaking has been shown to he successful, and the Natives of all classes are now awake to the value of land and anxious for its possession. Communication between the Coffee districts and the Talooks in the plain Country, is more regular and frequent, new markets for grain and other agricultural produce have been opened by the location of bodies of coolies on the Estates, and the increased value of labor, besides raising money wages from 3 and 3½ Rs. to 4 and 5 Rupees per month, (and in some cases even more,) has had the effect of improving the condition of the numerous body of "Jeetgars", or aboriginal agricultural laborers, whom the once powerful Potails were able to retain at merely nominal wages as their hereditary bonds-men.

225. As far as has been yet practicable, attention has been paid to the convenience of the Planters, by arrangements for postal communication, also for cashing their bills, exchanging and supplying Currency Notes, and providing copper coin in sufficient quantities at the Talook Treasuries. They have been exempted from visits of Toddy drawers, and other petty jungle contractors, and measures are in progress for opening up the coffee Districts by the construction of roads and Ghauts.

226. The total area under cotton in Mysore is, approximately acres 46,127. The principal cotton growing Talooks are in the Nugur Division, which borders on the Dharwar collectorate, and the Memo in the margin shows approximately in acres the extent of land taken up for the cultivation of foreign and indigenous cotton, in each of the Districts and the whole Division.

Cotton.

	Shimoga.	Cudoor.	Chituldroog.	Total.
Foreign.	5,416	1,794	12,615	19,825
Indigenous.	12,327	437	6,248	19,007
Total....	17,743	2231	18,858	38,832

227. Taking the whole Division, about an equal extent is under indigenous and foreign cotton, but in Chituldroog where the cultivation has spread more rapidly from superior adaptation of soil and climate, the foreign has to a great extent supplanted the indigenous, and more than doubled its extent. From the unseasonably heavy rains in March and April however, the foreign cotton failed.

228. There can be no doubt that from the enhanced price and larger and more ready market for foreign cotton, especially during the past two years, and from the increased demand made on the Mysore cotton even while yet on the ground, a great stimulus to its cultivation has been created, and it is to be hoped that in spite of bad seasons, the people may be induced to persevere until the foreign seed shall have become perfectly acclimatized, and the growth fairly established. The hardier nature of the indigenous plant tends, where the

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seasons have been so irregular as during the last few years, and where the means of the cultivator are barely sufficient to tide him over one bad season, without the risk of falling irretrievably into the hands of native bankers, to make him cling to it with considerable tenacity, and a comparison of the two crops as they stood on the ground last year, was sufficiently striking to remove surprise on this point.

229. Dr. Forbes the experienced Superintendent of the cotton Gin Factory at Dharwar, states, that in Dharwar also, the American cotton crop had a narrow escape from failure by blight caused by insects, which took place chiefly in the south and eastward portions of the collectorate, in other words in the tract bordering on Mysore. The plants are stated to have suffered only in foliage, but being young and favored by season, were able to throw out fresh leaves which they did plentifully, but had the attack taken place at a later period, Dr. Forbes is of opinion that the crop would have been lost. He goes on to say "It is difficult to explain the cause of these occurrences with regard to "foreign cotton, but as far as Dharwar is concerned, it is satisfactory to be "able to say that failure in the crop is far less frequent now than during the "early period of the introduction of the plant, and probably the same will take "place in new Districts, before it acquires the entire confidence of the cultiva- "tors as it has done here." It is also his impression, that seed undergoes a naturalizing as well as climatizing effect, and he recommends seed to be obtained always from the places where the plants were most flourishing the year before, taking care not to sow it too near the place in which it was grown. These views, the result of experience and observation, are well worthy of being generally known and calculated to give confidence to people undertaking the introduction of the foreign cotton.

230. In 1861 Mr. Davis was oppointed supervisor of cotton cultivation in Mysore, with a view to encourage the introduction of foreign seed. A large quantity, amounting to 4,652 maunds, was procured from Dharwar and distributed, but proved insufficient to satisfy the demand, and the cultivators obtained also from the same quarter a considerable supply for themselves. Early in February last, saws and brushes for Cotton gins were received from England, and handed over to Mr. Davis, who has since completed nearly thirteen gins, six of which have been sold for what is considered a fair price, and seven are nearly ready for issue, other seven being in hand. Gins are in great demand, but the present arrangements for their manufacture and distribution are defective, and it is proposed to import them direct from England in future.

231. The duty formerly levied on cotton exported from Mysore has been abolished, and attention directed to improving the communications in the cotton growing Talooks. The want of a bridge over the Toombudra at Hurrihur, to which point the produce of the Shimoga, Cudoor, and Chituldroog Districts converges is a serious impediment to all traffic in that part of Mysore.

232. The cultivation of the mulberry, and the preparation of Silk, which are supposed to have been introduced into Mysore by the Mussulman followers of Hyder, or Tippoo, are increasing considerably. The total area under cultivation is now acres 11,586, the assessment on which is Rupees 79,696—0—4.

Silk.

233. Considerable competition arises for patches of ground suitable for the purpose, but there is great inequality in the rates on the land so cultivated, which amounted in one Talook to 700 in number ranging from Rupees 29-10-6 to Rs. 1-1-0, with an average of Rupees 6-1-8 per acre. Most of the silk is exported to Bellary, Dharwar, and other localities where native manufacturers are located, and a considerable quantity is said to find its way to Hyderabad, and even further North. The merchants give advances through their local agents to the spinners, who generally are also the tenants of the mulberry gardens.

234. Silk pays an *advalorem* customs duty of 5 per cent, but being an article of high value in small bulk, it is generally believed that the duty is extensively evaded. The quantity of silk which paid duty during the year was maunds 11,029-18-19½ estimated at Rupees 11,22,876-7-0 in value.

IV. FORESTS.

235. It is to be regretted that at present, reliable information of the number of trees now standing in the various Forests is not easily attainable, but it is anticipated that more attention will shortly be paid to the Forest Department, than was hitherto found possible.

236. Amongst all the varieties of valuable wood to be found in the Province, those noted in the *margin are in great demand, and the cutting of them without the permission of Government has been for some years prohibited. Owing however to the want of properly organised Establishments, the finest trees are felled to make one cartload, and logs of 50 feet are cut up because there are no means of bringing them out of the Forest. No systematic trimming or thinning of the trees is practicable, and those that are to be felled are not previously marked. The consequence is that fine young saplings are ruthlessly cut down, instead of being carefully preserved, thus entailing great loss on the Government. Logs are not stacked, not is the brushwood cleared at the proper season, so that great havoc is committed by the fires which occur periodically in the jungles. In addition to this, the forests are in some parts so dense, and the population in the neighbourhood is so sparse, that little is known of them, a portion of the hill ranges never having been visited by European officers. In such cases, there is absolutely no check upon the wild Curoobas or other forest tribes, who cut down the most valuable trees indiscriminately, in many instances destroying fine timber in order to raise a scanty crop of grain from the ashes. This species of culti-

*Poon. { Of special value for Bombay naval purposes, the spars being superior to those of any other tree.

Teak.
Blackwood.
Ebony.

vation, called in the language of the country *Koomree,* is very common in some parts, though prohibited by Government.

237. An evil of great magnitude is also growing, which requires immediate correction, namely, the increasing scarcity of firewood, which in Bangalore, has trebled in price of late years. The same fact is observable at other stations, and hills which within the recollection of some of the older officers in the Commission were fomerly covered with wood, yielding an ample supply for the wants of the neighbouring towns, are now quite denuded of trees. These points, with the general preservation of the Forests and the control of the Sandalwood Depôts can only be satisfactorily disposed of by an efficient conservancy Department.

238. In Ashtagram, the Mysore and Malabar frontier forests have been till lately, under the joint conservancy of an officer of the Madras Forest Department, but the working of the Forests remained with the Superintendent of the Division. This arrangement has ceased, and the Ashtagram Forests are at present under the charge of the District officers, by whom sales are held periodically at Mysore.

239. The Forests of Nugur are immediately under the charge of the Assistant Conservator Dr. Oswald, who has now superintended them for some years. Timber sales are held annually with reference to the demand and the amount of wood in store, and the wood is classed as Teak, Blackwood or Jungle wood. No Teak has been felled in Nugur during the year, or for some time previous, the present wood in store consisting of what has been after careful search recovered from the forests, of wood formerly felled when no regular conservancy existed. No public sale of teak was held during the year, although some logs were disposed of on private sale. The quantity in store consists of 2,363 logs containing 44,720 cubic feet of timber valued at half a lac of Rupees. A plantation for rearing young teak trees, was commenced two years ago, on the banks of the Budra, near Luckwally and 8,475 young trees have now been planted out; it is intended to put down 5,000 more during the ensuing rains. Some of the young trees planted two years ago, now measure 14½ feet in height and 8¼ inches in circumference at the base. Seed is obtained from the Malabar coast and a small establishment is employed to superintend the plantation. The ryots have been allowed to obtain the bastard teak poles not exceeding 18 feet in length and 15 inches in circumference, for the past two years on payment of Rupees 7-8-0 per hundred. They have been readily bought for building and other purposes and 16,045 have accordingly been sold during the past year, yielding Rupees 1,203-5-0. The price for these poles was originally Rupees 5½ per hundred, but was raised without any diminution in the number of applications.

240. Of Blackwood 113 logs, and of Jungle wood 3,833 logs, were sold by auction during the past year, realizing the sum of Rs. 19,582-13-6, a good price considering the timber was short and of inferior quality. There now remain in store 217 logs of Blackwood and 4,229 of Junglewood. With the exception of a small number of large sized logs which were collected during the previous year, this wood

is the remains of what was cut and collected by the department some four years ago, for Railway purposes, but not required. As Jungle wood rapidly deteriorates, it has not been considered advisable to collect more than a small number of large sized logs during the past year. These latter are not yet included in the accounts, as the contracts on which they were cut have not been concluded.

241. The average income for the last 5 years from Sandal-wood and Timber in Mysore, has been Sandalwood Rs. 1,78,702, and Timber Rs. 38,008, but the system of management as observed above, needs revision and the question of introducing really effective conservancy was brought to the notice of Government in August 1862, and is now under consideration.

V. MINING.

242. The quantity of Iron manufactured in Mysore during the year, is estimated at nearly 1200 Tons, of which about 280 Tons were exported and the remainder retained for home consumption.

VI. SURVEY.

243. There are no Survey operations to record. The necessity for a revenue survey has been represented to Government and provisionally sanctioned, the details being still under consideration.

VII. HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND VACCINATION.

Changes in Establishments.

244. The re-organization of the Commission rendered an addition to the numbers of the Medical Department necessary, and accordingly a scheme to provide for the increased medical wants of the Commission was proposed, and has since been sanctioned by Government. To meet the immediate want of Medical aid for the new District Establishments, application was made to the Madras Government, and three Assistant Apothecaries and ten Dressers, were transferred to Mysore. No alterations have been made in the Establishment of the Bangalore Pettah, Cantonment Civil Hospital or the Lunatic or Leper Asylums, and in that of the Shimoga Hospital, only a slight change among the menial servants involving no additional expence.

Buildings.

245. Several very considerable improvements have been effected in the drainage, lighting, ventilation and accommodation of the Pettah Hospital. A Plan for a new Hospital for the Cantonment, on another site, and of a different design from the present building, has been matured, and obtained the conditional sanction of Government. The design, which has been highly approved by Government, follows generally the arrangements of La Riboisiére Hospital in Paris, and is peculiarly adapted for India from the facilities it presents for segregating particular castes, or classes of disease, and for improved ventilation. When the Hospital is built, the present ill adapted and badly situated building will be disposed of, and the civil population of the Cantonment will have available, Hospital

accommodation of a superior nature, and most conveniently situated. The Lunatic Asylum has been very considerably improved during this year, and at Hassan, a house for the Assistant Apothecary, containing a room for the District dispensary, has been completed and was occupied in January.

Number of sick treated.

246. The following is an abstract statement of the number of sick treated at the Bangalore Hospitals.

		Remained 30th April 1862.	Admitted.													General Total.	Died.
			1862.								1863.				Total.		
			May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
Pettah Hospital.....	In.	60	76	63	80	88	68	83	88	70	54	45	48	65	828	888	37
	Out.	92	1147	1187	1059	1265	1101	1216	1340	1262	1139	1115	1125	1119	14,075	14,167	3
Cantonment Hospital	In.	30	69	66	64	80	61	72	64	56	52	49	47	45	725	755	96
	Out.	18	130	165	188	155	174	178	174	184	184	151	119	167	1969	1987	3
Police Establishment.....		1	1	8	3	3	1	1	1	,,	1	2	2	2	25	26	,,
Cantonment Jail.....		9	27	33	28	34	28	49	35	58	45	34	37	46	454	468	4
Total.....		210	1450	1522	1422	1625	1433	1599	1702	1630	1475	1396	1378	1444	18,076	18,286	143

247. As compared with the preceding year, there has been a slight falling off in the number of In Patients, particularly at the Pettah Hospital, and a small increase of Out Patients at both Hospitals, and in the total of sick treated. The average daily number of In Patients at the Pettah Hospital was 54¼, of Out Patients 86¾; at the Cantonment Hospital 48 In Patients, and Out Patients 10½. The average stay in Hospital of those discharged was, 28 days in the Pettah, and 23 in the Cantonment Hospital, but the average is much heightened by the long stay in Hospital of a considerable number of chronic cases. The proportion of deaths to treated, was 4·1 per cent at the Pettah, and 12·7 at the Cantonment Hospital; of the deaths, 3 at the Pettah, and 17 at the Cantonment Hospital were caused by Cholera. As has been the case hitherto, all castes of the native community have sought admission, and as usual, the largest proportions of the sick have been of the Brahmin, Mussulmen, Pariah, Gentoo and Canarese castes.

Lunatic Asylum.

248. The admissions have been nearly the same as in former years; the most common cause assigned for this disease being the abuse of intoxicating drugs; but very few are brought into the Asylum till they have been some time deranged, and till the resources of native art, particularly conjuration, have been expended on them. The inmates have generally been quite manageable and many of them have been regularly employed in the Hospital garden, raising vegetables for their own use. Of the 113 treated 45 have been cured or so much relieved that they could be restored to their friends.

	Remained 30th April 1862.	Admitted.												Total.	General Total.	Died.
		1862.								1863.						
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
Lunatic Asylum	57	7	3	2	12	6	4	5	3	6	3	1	4	56	113	13

Leper Asylum.

249. Annual Return of Lepers in the Asylum in 1863.

	Remained 30th April 1863.	Admitted.												Total.	General Total.	Died.
		1862.								1863.						
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
Leper Asylum.....	30	1	„	„	4	1	„	3	„	2	„	1	1	13	43	3

Divisional and District.

250. The following table shows the number of sick treated by the Apothecaries attached to the several Division and District Establishments, and by the Medical officer in charge of the Nugur Division at the Shimogah Hospital. A considerable number of followers and ryots, in addition to the Government servants, have received the advantages of Medical aid.

Remained 30th April 1892.	Admitted during the year.												Total.	General Total.	Died.
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
142	649	575	608	557	532	601	716	595	597	468	471	641	7010	7152	65

Vaccination.

251. Dr. Kirkpatrick observes that there was unusual difficulty in keeping up vaccination in Bangalore, the numbers attending for it being less, and the people being unwilling to bring their children a second time to furnish lymph for fresh subjects, a fact which is also noticed by Dr. Oswald at Shimoga. The Returns however, show the total number vaccinated in the Bangalore Civil Hospitals and at the District Dispensaries to be 99,538. The quality of the lymph in use, has been ascertained to be good by the Medical Officers of 5 Districts, and by Dr. Kirkpatrick during a tour in

the Province. The number of vaccinators employed has fluctuated between 72 and 82.

Expenditure.

252. The Expenditure for the Medical Department has been as follows.

1.	Bangalore..	Rs.	35,914	2	8
2.	Divisions and Districts ..	„	17,940	7	0
3.	Vaccination	„	11,160	0	5
	Total	Rs.	65,014	10	1

VIII. BANGALORE POOR HOUSE.

253. Under the special sanction of Government, the Friend in Need Society receives a monthly Grant-in-aid of 450 Rupees on the part of the Mysore Government, towards the Funds of the Institution, subject to regular Reports on the operations of the society.

254. The detailed Report of the Secretary for the year ending 30th April 1863 is satisfactory, showing that the Committee, which in addition to several Civil and Military Officers of the station, includes the Chaplains and Superintendent of Police, as ex-officio members, exercise a vigilant control over the Funds, and that the distribution of relief has been impartial and judicious.

255. The disbursements consist of assistance to destitute Travellers passing through the station, relief to paupers, temporary assistance and trifling pensions to aged and indigent persons, with charges for the Poor House Establishment and contingencies. A grant of 500 Rupees was voted towards the erection of a Juvenile Reformatory under the charge of the Superintendent of Police, in connection with the Cantonment Jail, and Plans and Estimates are under preparation for the erection of a few alms-houses. The sum to the credit of the Society on the 30th April 1863, was Rupees 10,504-11-11.

IX. RAILWAYS.

256. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, in his last report to the Directors regarding the progress during the official year 1862-63, of the works on the Bangalore Branch dated 12th February 1863, stated that the works and permanent way of 12½ miles of the 1st District were finished, and that it was anticipated that at least 24 miles of the line would be available for an engine in 6 months from that time. A large embankment had then to be completed, and several rock cuttings of somewhat formidable dimensions had still to be got through, but all things considered, it was predicted that the Bangalore Branch will be ready for opening early next year. The station works at Jalarpett junction, Bangalore, and intermediate stations, are well advanced, and although they may not be completed when the line is opened, they will afford all temporary accommodation.

Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway.

X. BOTANICAL GARDENS.

257. The Laul Bagh continues to improve under the charge of Mr. New, whose care and taste have rendered it a beautiful place.

258. The fountain garden in front of the Greenhouses, which was in progress at the close of last year is now completed, and in this portion of the grounds have been planted two of the Araucaria Excelsa, presented by His Excellency Sir W. Denison, which are now ten feet high. Balustrades have been added to the flights of steps leading to the Green houses, and two curved Terrace walks with flights of stone steps have been constructed, connecting the Band-stand with the main carriage drive.

259. A collection of Ferns, Cycades, Ardisias, &c. obtained by Mr. New in botanical excursions to Coorg, the Nilgiris, and Nugur, has been placed in the shaded part of the Garden, and many other useful and interesting plants have been added to the collection during the past year. The most valuable are those raised from 265 kinds of seeds supplied by Dr. Anderson of the Botanical Garden Calcutta. Dr. Jameson, Saharanpoor has supplied 233 kinds of Timber and shrub seeds, including a large supply of tea seed. Dr. Bidie of Hoonsoor has forwarded Taraxacum and other seeds chiefly medicinal. The garden is also specially indebted to Nabob Salar-Jung, the Minister at Hydrabad, for cuttings of the celebrated grape vines of Aurungabad, and to Dr. Leslie of Coonoor, for the fresh fruit of the Theobroma Cacoa from which healthy chocolate plants have been raised. Some of the tea seed received from Dr. Jameson was sown in the garden, but the greater part was distributed to 22 European and Native coffee planters in Coorg, Munzerabad and Nugur, two of whom state that the seed has sprouted. The sale of seeds, plants and other produce has realised Rs. 1770, exclusive of what has been furnished to His Highness the Rajah for his Gardens at Mysore, to the soldiers Gardens at Bangalore, and the Bangalore Hospital Garden for which no charge has been made.

260. The introduction of wild animals into the Laul Bagh has added to its attractions for the public, though the number is small and the arrangements for their accommodation are still defective.

261. During the year 9,837 carriages and 3,997 equestrians entered the garden and it has now become also a favorite resort of the natives of the town of Bangalore.

XI. GOVERNMENT PRESS.

262. The Government Press, under the active superintendence of Mr. Garrett Junior, has been found of essential service during the year. In addition to supplying printed forms of the new Budget and Treasury accounts, a variety of Notifications and Circulars, the promulgation of which was rendered necessary by the resent changes, have

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been issued in print, which has ensured the speedy diffusion of information indispensable to the Public, and to the officers of Government.

263. Several Educational works of importance and Manuals of instructions on departmental subjects have been completed or are in progress, and much miscellaneous work has been executed for all Departments in Mysore as well as for Coorg. A few of the principal works are entered in the list below, which includes some for the use of the Bombay Government.

NAME.	Number printed.	Description of the work and Remarks.
Manual for the Stamp Department.	24	Royal 8vo., 8 pages (in part.)
Mohamedan Law in Canarese. ..	300	Demi 8vo., 80 ,,
Moral class Book in Canarese. ..	2500	,, 12mo., 192 ,, do.
Abridged History of India	2000	,, do 24 ,, do.
Canarese and English Dictionary...	500	,, do 320 ,, do.
History of England	3000	,, do 312 ,, do.
Do. in Canarese.	1000	,, 18mo., 144 ,,
First Book in Canarese...	3000	,, 18mo., 48 ,,

264. The estimated value of the stock of Type, Presses, furniture &c. is Rupees 20,667—12—8, the cost of Establishment during the past year was 7797—5—6, and the estimated value of the work (exclusive of paper) according to the scale of charges current in Madras and Bangalore Rs. 13,942—2.

Presses worked by private Individuals.

265 The Returns from the Civil Officers, give the number of Presses worked by private individuals as seven. They are all located in Bangalore, the establishment of a press at any of the other large towns not having yet been attempted as a speculation. The character and circulation of the periodicals at present printed in the Province is given in Appendix G.

CONCLUSION.

266. Having thus passed in review the various Departments under their several headings, it may not be inappropriate to say a few words as to the results of the past year's labors.

267. It has been my endeavour to carry out any change which has been effected, with due regard to the former circumstances of the Province, and to enlist on the side of the Administration the interests of the more influential classes. It must be admitted, however, that, owing to the political causes which have unsettled the minds of the people during the year in question, this has been no easy task, and that unceasing vigilance and supervision are needed to consolidate such improvements as have been introduced. I think it necessary at the same time to point out, that the successful results which attended the late Sir M. Cubbon's long and popular administration, were in reality owing to the vitality and esprit infused

into every department by the European officers, without whose vigilant supervision and control, the abuses of the former Native rule would have continued as rife as ever. It is a mistake to suppose that, were this supervision withdrawn, the affairs of the Province could be as successfully conducted as before. When the former Foujdars were removed and their places taken by the European Superintendents of Divisions, the Rajah remonstrated against what he regarded as an innovation upon a Native system of administration; but there can be no doubt that the change was attended by the happiest results, and that it was solely owing to the check thus put upon the lawlessness and rapacity of the subordinate officials, that the people were protected from the spoliation and tyranny to which they had long been subjected. Under the directions of Lord William Bentinck, revised forms of Civil and Criminal procedure were introduced, the revenue system was ameliorated, new modes of account were enforced, and in fact, the whole fabric of the administration was remodelled, and an organized Government substituted for one of irregularity and confusion. It is not to be supposed, however, that any system can be a stereotyped pattern of excellence, unsusceptible of improvement, nor was there any reason why Mysore, more than other parts of India, should stand still in the course of progress. All that seemed necessary, was to effect changes with ordinary caution, and to maintain intact what was of undoubted value.

268. My principal object has been to introduce uniformity of system, which, owing to the great latitude of authority formerly exercised by the Superintendents resulting in a wide divergence of practice, was greatly needed. In this work I have received most valuable aid and support from the Officers appointed last year to the charge of the new Divisions, and I look forward confidently to the best results from their labors. It must be allowed that the more we consolidate and systematize the working of the administration, the further we depart from the native standard of government. It is only in the earlier stages of our assumption of rule, however, that individual officers need be invested with unlimited and almost despotic control, it being eventually safer to prescribe authoritative instructions for guidance, than to trust to the judgment and force of character of those exercising large executive powers. This argument has increased weight if the number of officers is extended as has been the case in Mysore, and especially so in respect to those who are wanting in previous training and experience.

269. While I feel assured that, to ensure efficiency, the supervision of European Officers is indispensable, the Mysore service now offers to Native Officials opportunities of advancement which are highly appreciated. The honorable position of Native Assistant, which was constituted last year under the orders of Government, is one which both in regard to authority and pay, is much coveted by the Native Officials, and which is peculiarly well adapted to the circumstances of a Native state. So far as I am able to judge, the officers who have been appointed under this designation have given great satisfaction, and are earnestly disposed to win for themselves the approval of Government.

270. For the many important improvements in the Judicial Department, which

have been introduced during the last year, I have to thank Mr. Saunders, the Judicial Commissioner, who has taken especial trouble in devising rules suited to the circumstances of the Province, and which will be most useful as a guide to the officers generally.

271. The three Superintendents, Lieutenant Colonel Dobbs, Captain Pearse, and Captain Elliot, C. B. have all labored most indefatigably in carrying out the revised system of administration sanctioned by Government, and my best thanks are due to them for the exertions they have made in laying down rules for the guidance of their subordinates, and for the close supervision which they have maintained over the officers under them.

272. All the Deputy Superintendents have worked cheerfully in the discharge of their duties. Some of them have had but limited experience, and, as the revision has only been in operation for a few months, it would be premature to offer any decided opinion upon their respective merits, but the following Officers have submitted reports which do them much credit—Lieutenant Tredway Clarke, Major J. Puckle, Major T. Mac Hutchin, and Capt. J. Campbell. Owing to a want of houses in the new Districts some of the Deputy Superintendents have been more migratory than I consider advisable, but this circumstance has enabled them to make themselves well acquainted with their Districts, and is not therefore to be regretted.

273. The Assistants, European and Native, have done their work well and with a good spirit. I refrain from particularizing their names for the same reason that I have adduced in referring to the Deputy Superintendents.

274. The two Judges of the Small Cause Court, Mr. L. Ricketts, and Mr. Numboor Krishnia, have given general satisfaction by the soundness of their decisions, and the efficient working of the Court.

275. The post of Superintendent of Police was for a part of the year, filled by Major Puckle who is an excellent officer. The duties have latterly been discharged with much credit by Lieutenant C. Pearse.

276. Commendation is due to the following Heads of Department among the staff of Native Officials. Vejearungum Naidoo, Head Sheristadar; Arnachellum Moodeliar, Feriad Bukshy; Sham Rao, Khazana Bukshy.

277. Captain Ramsay, Military Assistant, is entitled to much praise for his efficient superintendence of the Mysore Horse and Foot, which are now in a high state of discipline.

278. The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Garrett, has devoted much attention to the cause of education, and I look forward confidently to the results which the Government may anticipate from his labors in the Province.

279. Mr. Hudson who was recently appointed as Deputy Auditor and Accountant, has exerted himself most strenuously in revising and perfecting the system of accounts in accordance with the Budget system, and I beg to acknowledge the valuable assistance which, in a short space of time, he has already afforded me.

280. The Department of Public Works, was for the greater part of the year supervised by Colonel Lawford, Chief Engineer, who was unsparing in his efforts to improve its working and to repair any defects formerly observable. Since his departure, Lieutenant Colonel Carpendale has performed the duties with equal efficiency, and entirely to my satisfaction. The exertions of Major Sankey, who for a short time was in charge of the Chief Engineer's office, have on several occasions, called forth the approval of Government, and I beg to add my own sense of his great ability, and the aid which he has rendered to the Department. The Executive Engineers, as a body, have exerted themselves to bring about that more efficient working of the Department which is now apparent, and which has been recognized by the Government of India. The task was one of no small difficulty.

281. I have further to record the valuable services of Doctor Kirkpatrick, Surgeon to the Commission, an officer of much experience and deservedly popular. I also beg to acknowledge the exertions of Doctor Oswald, in charge of the Nugur Division. Doctor Houston, Acting Durbar Surgeon, has readily given the benefit of his advice to the Civil Establishment at Mysore, though his doing so was quite voluntary, and not within the strict line of his functions.

282. The duties of the Secretary were for half the year under report performed by Captain Pearse, to whom my thanks are due for his assiduity and prompt despatch of business. During the latter portion of the year, these duties have devolved on Captain Hay, the present Secretary, who has been of material assistance to me in reorganizing the Commission, and whose superior ability and especial capacity for the post of Secretary, I have great pleasure in bringing prominently to notice.

BANGALORE,
19th September 1863.

Signed L. Bowring
Commissioner.

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Civil Justice.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 1.

Original Cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Years.	COURTS.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of					
					In favor of the Plaintiffs.			In favor of the Defendants.	Total.	Remaining on 30th April.
					Fully.	Partly.	Total.			
1861–62.	Superintendents' and other Courts	287	3,545	3,832	1,772	588	2,360	1,059	3,419	413
	Amildars' Courts	361	12,727	13,088	7,609	2,744	10,353	2,201	12,554	534
	Total	648	16,272	16,920	9,381	3,332	12,713	3,260	15,973	947
1862–63.	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization	412	2,421	2,833	1,451	492	1,943	890	2,833	,,
	Deputy Superintendents' and Assistants' Courts subsequent to the re-organization	1	524	525	113	105	218	112	330	195
	Bangalore Court of Small Causes	,,	805	805	342	98	440	283	723	82
	Amildars' Courts	534	15,379	15,913	7,434	4,268	11,702	3,079	14,781	1,132
	Total	947	19,129	20,076	9,340	4,963	14,303	4,364	18,667	1,409
	Increase	299	2,857	3,156	,,	1,631	1,590	1,104	2,694	462
	Decrease	,,	,,	,,	41	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

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APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 2.

Classification of original Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Years.	NATURE OF SUITS.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.					Remaining.
					In favor of the Plaintiffs.			In favor of the Defendants.	Total.	
					Fully.	Partly.	Total.			
1861—62.	Suits affecting land.	158	837	995	369	237	606	205	811	184
	Personal suits.	482	15,313	15,795	8,962	3,064	12,026	3,017	15,043	752
	Other suits.	8	122	130	50	31	81	38	119	11
	Total.	648	16,272	16,920	9,381	3,332	12,713	3,260	15,973	947
1862–63.	Suits affecting land.	164	728	892	313	129	442	272	714	133
	Personal suits.	772	18,323	19,095	9,010	4,807	13,817	4,062	17,879	1,261
	Other suits.	11	78	89	17	27	44	30	74	15
	Total.	947	19,129	20,076	9,340	4,963	14,303	4,364	18,667	1,409
Increase.	Suits affecting land.	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	67	,,	,,
	Personal Suits.	290	3,010	3,300	48	1,743	1,791	1,045	2,836	509
	Other suits.	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4
	Total.	299	3,010	3,300	48	1,743	1,791	1,112	2,836	513
	Net.	299	2,857	3,156	,,	1,631	1,590	1,104	2,694	462
Decrease.	Suits affecting land.	,,	109	103	56	108	164	,,	97	51
	Personal suits.	,,	,, 44	,, 41	,, 33	,, 4	,, 37	,, 8	,, 45	,,
	Other suits.	,,								
	Total.	,,	153	144	89	112	201	8	142	51
	Net.	,,	,,	,,	41	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

Civil Justice.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 3.

Value of Suits.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
YEARS.	Value of suits which remained at the commencement of the year.			Value of suits filed during the year.			Total.			DISPOSED OF														Value of Suits Remaining undisposed of.		
										IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFFS.									In favor of the Defendants.			Total.					
										Fully.			Partly.			Total.											
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1861—62.....	2,49,424	13	5	17,44,261	3	2½	19,93,686	„	7½	7,41,239	1	„	2,96,589	13	½	10,37,828	14	½	6,39,057	12	8	16,76,886	10	8½	3,16,799	5	11
1862—63.....	3,16,799	5	11	20,69,345	7	2	23,86,144	13	1	7,96,434	6	9	3,74,177	1	4	11,70,611	8	1	7,51,820	6	10½	19,22,431	14	11½	4,63,712	14	1½
Increase.....	67,374	8	6	3,25,084	3	11½	3,92,458	12	5½	55,195	5	9	77,587	4	3½	1,32,782	10	½	1,12,762	10	2½	2,45,545	4	3	1,46,913	8	2½
Decrease.....	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 12th August 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
Accession No.....
Date.....

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 4.

Duration of Original Cases disposed of.

YEARS.	One Month.	Do. 2	Do. 3	Do. 4	Do. 5	Do. 6	Do. 7	Do. 8	Do. 9	Do. 10	Do. 11	Do. 12	Above Do. 12	Total.	Total Number of days.	Average duration.
																Days.
1861—62.....	8,542	3,127	1,070	1,305	619	481	254	259	104	147	31	21	13	15,973	9,49,117	59-4
1862—63.....	6,484	3,437	2,650	1,853	1,352	1,321	660	349	196	147	98	63	57	18,667	14,03,015	75-1
Increase.....	0	310	1,580	548	733	840	406	90	92	0	67	42	44	2,694	4,53,898	15-7
Decrease.....	2,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 5.

Detail of Original Cases pending.

YEARS.	One Month.	2 Do.	3 Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	6 Do.	7 Do.	8 Do.	9 Do.	10 Do.	11 Do.	12 Do.	Above 12 Do.	Total.
1861—62.....	273	274	184	52	38	18	37	34	17	12	3	5	„	947
1862—63.....	261	93	101	98	163	74	257	116	43	31	22	19	49	1,327
Increase.....	„	„	„	46	25	56	220	82	26	19	19	14	49	380
Decrease.....	12	181	83	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

Civil Justice.

Appeal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Years.	COURTS APPEALED FROM.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.			Total of columns 3 and 5.
			Number of cases appealable.	Number of cases appealed.	Per cent.	
1861-62.	Superintendents' and other Courts	42	1,656	381	23·0	423
	Amildars' Courts.	24	8,221	740	9·0	764
	Total....	66	9,877	1,121	11·3	1,187
1862-63.	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization.	46	1,119	364	32·5	410
	Deputy Superintendents' and Assistants' Courts subsequent to the re-organization.	„	322	68	21·1	68
	Amildars' Courts.	20	9,621	769	8·0	789
	Total.....	66	11,062	1,201	10·9	1,267
Increase.	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization.	4	„	„	9·5	„
	Deputy Superintendents' and Assistants' Courts subsequent to the re-organization.	„	322	68	21·1	68
	Amildars' Courts.	„	1,400	29	„	25
	Total....	4	1,722	97	„	93
	Net.....	„	1,185	80	„	80
Decrease.	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization.	„	537	17	„	13
	Deputy Superintendents' and other Courts subsequent to the re-organization.	„	„	„	„	„
	Amildars' Courts.	4	„	„	1·0	„
	Total....	4	537	17	„	13
	Net.....	„	„	„	0.4	„

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

TABLE No. 6.

Cases.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
DISPOSED OF								
Confirmed.	Per cent.	Modified.	Per cent.	Reversed.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	Remaining.
150	39·8	72	19·1	155	41·1	377	89·1	46
272	36·5	156	21·0	316	42·5	744	97·4	20
422	37·6	228	20·4	471	42·0	1,121	94·4	66
142	38·4	92	24·8	136	36·8	370	90·2	40
7	46·7	2	13·3	6	40·0	15	22·1	53
266	37·9	185	26·4	250	35·7	701	88·8	88
415	38·2	279	25·7	392	36·1	1,086	85·7	181
,,	,,	20	5·7	,,	,,	0	1·1	,,
7	46·7	2	13·3	6	40·0	15	22·1	53
,,	1·4	29	5·4	,,	,,	0	,,	68
7	,,	51	,,	6	,,	15	,,	121
,,	0.6	51	5·3	,,	,,	,,	,,	115
8	1·4	,,	,,	19	4·3	7	,,	6
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
6	,,	,,	,,	66	6·8	43	8·6	,,
14	,,	,,	,,	85	,,	50	,,	6
7	,,	,,	,,	79	5·9	35	8·7	,,

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 7.

Duration of Appeal cases disposed of.

YEARS.	One Month.	2 Do.	3 Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	6 Do.	7 Do.	8 Do.	9 Do.	10 Do.	11 Do.	12 Do.	Above 12 Do.	Total.	Average duration.
1861—62.....	162	231	235	107	68	63	37	28	37	35	57	29	32	1,121	44—9
1862—63.....	171	138	205	128	108	104	77	57	36	21	19	12	10	1,086	43—6
Increase.....	9	,,	,,	21	40	41	40	29	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
Decrease.....	,,	93	30	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	14	38	17	22	35	1—3

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 8.

Detail of Appeal Cases pending.

YEARS.	One Month.	2 Months.	3 Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	6 Do.	7 Do.	8 Do.	9 Do.	10 Do.	11 Do.	12 Do.	Above 12 Do.	Total.
1861—62.....	14	10	12	10	7	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	66
1862—63.....	41	26	43	35	14	7	4	3	3	2	1	0	2	181
Increase.....	27	16	31	25	7	4	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	115
Decrease.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 9.

Execution of Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
YEAR.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Applications received during the year.	Total.	Executed during the year.	REMAINING.													
					1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	6 Do.	7 Do.	8 Do.	9 Do.	10 Do.	11 Do.	12 Do.	Above 12 Do.	Total.
1861—62.....	815	7,402	8,217	7,148	128	153	167	151	66	78	71	63	36	28	28	7	93	1,069
1862—63.....	1,069	7,222	8,291	6,870	179	164	207	158	105	101	128	68	56	72	33	9	141	1,421
Increase.....	254	„	74	„	51	11	40	7	39	23	57	5	20	64	5	2	48	352
Decrease.....	„	180	„	278	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Civil Justice.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 10.

Statement of Fees and Fines imposed, collected and remaining due for the year 1862—63.

YEARS.	FEES.						FINES.					
	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered during the year.	Remitted.	Balance.	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered. In cash.	Recovered. By incarceration.	Balance on 30th April.
1861—62..	14,178 8 2½	49,105 6 4	63,283 14 6½	39,183 14 8	1,531 1 3	22,568 14 7½	65 10 0	212 15 7	278 9 7	153 3 2	15 0 0	110 6 5
1862—63..	22,568 14 7½	51,507 7 7	74,076 6 2½	47,303 7 4	4,002 2 ½	22,770 12 10	110 6 5	124 2 8	234 9 1	189 2 4	45 6 9	0 0 0
Increase...	8,390 6 5	2,402 1 3	10,792 7 8	8,119 8 8	2,471 0 9½	201 14 2½	44 12 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	35 15 2	30 6 9	0 0 0
Decrease...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	88 12 11	44 0 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	110 6 5

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

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ಸ್ವೀಕೃತಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Accession No.....
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date.....

APPENDIX A.—TABLE No. 11.

Civil Debtors Prison.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEAR.	Remained.	Received.	Total.	RELEASED.									Died.	Total.	Remaining.
				Under 1 month.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 months.	Do. 2 and not exceeding 3 months.	Do. 3 and not exceeding 4 months,	Do. 4 and not exceeding 5 months.	Do. 5 and not exceeding 6 months.	Do. 6 and not exceeding 7 months.	Do. 7 and not exceeding 8 months.	Do. 8 and not exceeding 9 months.			
1861—62.....	11	42	53	,,	15	14	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	46	7
1862—63.....	7	34	41	2	13	9	3	4	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	34	7
Increase.....	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	1	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Decrease.....	4	8	12	,,	2	5	3	,,	,,	2	2	1	1	12	,,

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 1.

General Abstract of Criminal Cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
YEARS.	PARTICULARS.	TOTAL FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF				BALANCE.	
		CASES.			PRISONERS.			CASES.	PRISONERS.			CASES.	PRISONERS.
		Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Apprehended during the year.	Total.		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.		
1861-62.	Judicial Commissioner.	2	56	58	24	221	245	50	99	123	222	8	23
	Ashtagram..	6	2,781	2,787	15	6,649	6,664	2,670	4,234	2,012	6,246	117	418
	Nundidroog.	50	8,939	8,989	265	16,946	17,211	8,912	11,534	5,436	16,970	77	241
	Nugur.	21	3,500	3,521	58	6,895	6,953	3,472	4,435	2,383	6,818	49	135
	Total.....	79	15,276	15,355	362	30,711	31,073	15,104	20,302	9,954	30,256	251	817
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner.	8	45	53	23	124	147	52	70	76	146	1	1
	Ashtagram..	117	4,279	4,396	418	10,141	10,559	4,218	6,492	3,560	10,052	178	502
	Nundidroog.	77	8,123	8,200	241	15,945	16,261	8,132	10,072	5,885	15,957	68	229
	Nugur.	49	3,320	3,369	135	6,372	6,432	3,318	3,983	2,389	6,372	51	140
	Total.....	251	15,767	16,018	817	32,582	33,399	15,720	20,617	11,910	32,527	298	872
Increase.	Judicial Commissioner.	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Ashtagram..	111	1,498	1,609	403	3,492	3,895	1,548	2,258	1,548	3,806	61	84
	Nundidroog.	27	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	449	,,	,,	,,
	Nugur.	28	,,	,,	77	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	2	5
	Total.....	172	1,498	1,609	480	3,492	3,895	1,550	2,258	2,003	3,806	63	89
	Net Increase....	172	491	663	455	1,871	2,326	616	315	1,956	2,271	47	55
Decrease.	Judicial Commissioner.	,,	11	5	1	97	98	,,	29	47	76	7	22
	Ashtagram..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Nundidroog.	,,	816	789	24	1,001	950	780	1,462	,,	1,013	9	12
	Nugur.	,,	180	152	,,	523	521	154	452	,,	446	,,	,,
	Total.....	,,	1,007	946	25	1,621	1,569	934	1,943	47	1,535	16	34
	Net Decrease....	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—

Classification of Offences

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	PARTICULARS.	Murder.		Murder with robbery.		Manslaughter.		Conspiracy to murder.		Mutilation & assault with wounding.		Rape.		Gang robbery.		Highway robbery.		Other offences against persons.	
		Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
1861—62.	Judicial Commissioner	20	74	3	7	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	14	10	52
	Ashtagram.	5	9	1	2	9	19	2	14	27	60	0	0	1	4	6	14	20	52
	Nundidroog.	3	23	0	0	0	0	4	8	12	15	9	18	13	144	17	54	72	254
	Nuggur	3	10	0	0	1	14	0	0	15	49	2	2	6	35	12	43	11	27
	Total..	31	116	4	9	12	35	7	26	54	124	11	20	22	187	36	125	113	385
1862—63.	Judicial Commissioner	13	22	2	3	9	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	9	38	5	19
	Ashtagram.	7	30	0	0	2	4	1	4	17	30	2	2	4	10	1	8	13	28
	Nundidroog.	14	57	2	21	1	1	0	0	19	39	10	16	12	160	21	97	118	325
	Nuggur	8	46	0	0	9	11	1	1	18	60	2	2	10	109	10	56	28	67
	Total..	42	155	4	24	21	33	2	5	54	130	14	20	27	316	41	199	164	439
Increase.	Judicial Commissioner	0	0	0	0	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	21	0	0
	Ashtagram.	2	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	36	0	0	0	0
	Nundidroog.	11	34	2	21	1	1	0	0	7	24	1	0	0	16	4	43	46	71
	Nuggur...	5	36	0	0	8	0	1	1	3	12	0	0	4	74	0	13	17	40
	Total..	18	91	2	21	16	16	1	1	10	36	3	2	7	129	12	80	63	111
	Net Increase.. ..	11	39	0	15	9	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	5	129	5	74	51	54
Decrease.	Judicial Commissioner	7	52	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	33
	Ashtagram.	0	0	1	2	7	15	1	10	10	30	0	0	0	0	5	6	7	24
	Nundidroog.	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Nuggur...	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Total..	7	52	2	6	7	18	6	22	10	30	0	2	2	0	7	6	12	57
	Net Decrease.. ..	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

TABLE No. 2.

connected with cases filed.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Arson.		Burglary.		Larceny and other kinds of theft.		Other offences against property.		Perjury.		Forgery.		Bribery.		False complaint.		Other Miscellaneous offences according to former classification of crime.		Petty assaults & other petty offences according to former classification of crime.		Total.	
Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.	Cases.	Prisoners.
0	0	13	64	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	221
21	59	70	282	588	1,245	107	193	2	4	14	48	19	31	158	218	87	163	1,644	4,232	2,781	6,649
20	47	17	30	1,350	2,452	375	697	3	7	4	5	15	24	366	420	125	311	6,534	12,437	8,939	16,946
26	42	93	296	545	1,338	168	298	5	8	10	22	14	23	114	131	72	128	2,403	4,429	3,500	6,895
67	148	193	672	2,486	5,035	651	1,188	10	19	28	75	48	78	638	769	284	602	10,581	21,098	15,276	30,711
0	0	3	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	45	124
7	14	48	139	538	1,104	161	297	29	57	14	20	34	67	234	274	189	405	2,978	7,618	4,279	10,141
24	57	31	150	1,152	2,223	335	593	10	10	10	22	17	25	311	350	133	348	5,903	11,451	8,123	15,945
19	36	74	255	422	871	148	268	11	17	10	19	31	26	137	177	84	132	2,298	4,218	3,320	6,372
50	107	156	557	2,112	4,198	645	1,159	50	84	34	61	83	119	683	804	406	885	11,179	23,287	15,767	32,582
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	54	104	27	53	0	0	15	36	76	56	102	242	1,334	3,386	1,498	3,492
4	10	14	120	0	0	0	0	7	3	6	17	2	1	0	0	8	37	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	0	17	3	23	46	12	4	0	0	0	0
4	10	14	120	0	0	54	105	40	65	6	17	35	41	100	105	122	283	1,334	3,386	1,498	3,492
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	65	6	0	35	41	45	35	122	283	598	2,189	491	1,871
0	0	10	51	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	97
14	45	22	143	50	141	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	198	229	40	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	70	0	0	631	986	816	1,001
7	6	19	41	123	467	20	30	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	211	180	523
21	51	51	235	374	837	60	134	0	0	0	31	0	0	55	70	0	0	736	1,197	1,007	1,621
17	41	37	115	374	837	6	29	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 3.

Detail of Prisoners Convicted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Years.	PARTICULARS.	Murder.	Murder with robbery.	Manslaughter.	Conspiracy to Murder.	Mutilation and assault with wounding.	Rape.	Gang-robbery.	Highway robbery.	Other offences against person.	Arson.	Burglary.	Larceny and other kinds of thefts.	Other offences against property.	Perjury.	Forgery.	Bribery.	False complaints.	Other Miscellaneous offences.	Petty assault and other petty offences.	Total.
1861-62.	Judicial Commissioner. ..	35	10	2	0	0	0	0	8	29	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99
	Ashtagram...	0	0	1	0	36	0	0	0	2	2	38	475	70	3	3	0	216	89	3,299	4,234
	Nundidroog..	0	0	0	2	19	1	16	6	37	0	1	926	216	2	1	8	390	185	9,724	11,534
	Nugur.	0	0	13	0	21	0	37	5	8	6	77	683	125	5	11	10	119	86	3,229	4,435
	Total....	35	10	16	2	76	1	53	19	76	8	131	2,084	411	10	15	18	725	360	16,252	20,302
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner ..	19	3	11	0	0	0	4	17	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	70
	Ashtagram	0	0	0	0	18	0	2	0	3	4	32	455	90	13	4	18	220	246	5,387	6,492
	Nundidroog..	3	0	0	0	21	5	9	33	75	3	25	1046	232	11	8	10	326	208	8,057	10,072
	Nugur.	2	0	5	0	24	1	36	12	16	2	60	444	78	8	3	10	165	78	3,039	3,983
	Total . . :	24	3	16	0	63	6	51	62	96	9	127	1,945	400	32	15	39	714	532	16,483	20,617
Increase.	Judicial Commissioner ..	0	0	9	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
	Ashtagram	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	20	10	1	18	4	157	2,088	2,258
	Nundidroog..	3	0	0	0	2	4	0	27	38	3	24	120	16	9	7	2	0	23	0	0
	Nugur.	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	46	0	0	0
	Total....	5	0	9	0	5	5	6	43	47	5	24	120	36	22	8	21	53	180	2,088	2,258
	Net Increase.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	43	20	1	0	0	0	22	0	21	0	172	231	315
Decrease.	Judicial Commissioner. ..	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
	Ashtagram	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nundidroog..	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	1,667	1,462
	Nugur..	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	17	239	47	0	8	0	0	8	190	452
	Total....	16	7	9	2	18	0	8	0	27	4	28	259	47	0	8	0	64	8	1,857	1,943
	Net Decrease.... ...	11	7	0	2	13	0	2	0	0	0	4	139	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 4.

Detail of Prisoners acquitted

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Years.	PARTICULARS.	Murder.	Murder with robbery.	Manslaughter.	Conspiracy to murder.	Mutilation and assault with wounding.	Rape.	Gang robbery.	Highway robbery.	Other offences against person.	Arson.	Burglary.	Larceny and other kinds of thefts.	Other offences against property.	Perjury.	Forgery.	Bribery.	False complaints.	Other miscellaneous offences.	Petty assaults and other petty offences.	Total.
1861—62.	Judicial Commissioner. ..	31	10	„	4	„	„	„	6	23	„	49	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	123
	Ashtagram	2	„	18	3	21	„	„	14	42	44	171	658	107	1	34	29	1	62	805	2,012
	Nundidroog.	27	„	„	6	12	18	123	21	209	45	60	1,495	436	„	2	14	21	118	2,829	5,436
	Nugur.	8	„	1	„	27	1	15	21	22	34	220	687	185	3	9	15	16	34	1,085	2,383
	Total.....	68	10	19	13	60	19	138	62	296	123	500	2,840	728	4	45	58	38	214	4,719	9,954
1862—63.	Judicial Commissioner. ..	21	„	6	„	„	„	7	21	17	„	3	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	76
	Ashtagram...	32	„	5	15	16	2	42	„	32	21	136	678	187	40	18	35	37	111	2,153	3,560
	Nundidroog.	36	3	1	„	9	11	135	90	245	59	134	1,183	365	2	13	17	27	130	3,425	5,885
	Nugur.	45	„	4	„	36	2	72	69	49	38	222	420	179	9	24	14	13	61	1,132	2,389
	Total.....	134	3	16	15	61	15	256	180	343	118	495	2,281	732	51	55	66	77	302	6,710	11,910
Increase.	Judicial Commissioner. ..	„	„	6	„	„	„	7	15	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Ashtagram	30	„	„	12	„	2	42	„	„	„	„	20	80	39	„	6	36	49	1,348	1,548
	Nundidroog.	9	3	1	„	„	„	12	69	36	14	74	„	„	2	11	3	6	12	596	449
	Nugur.	37	„	3	„	9	1	57	48	27	4	2	„	„	6	15	„	„	26	47	6
	Total.....	76	3	10	12	9	3	118	132	63	18	76	20	81	47	26	9	42	88	1,991	2,003
	Net Increase.....	66	„	„	2	1	„	118	118	47	„	„	„	4	47	10	8	39	88	1,991	1,956
Decrease.	Judicial Commissioner. ..	10	10	„	4	„	„	„	„	6	„	46	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	47
	Ashtagram.	„	„	13	„	5	„	„	14	10	23	35	„	„	„	16	„	„	„	„	„
	Nundidroog.	„	„	„	6	3	7	„	„	„	„	„	312	71	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Nugur.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	267	6	„	„	1	3	„	„	„
	Total.....	10	10	13	10	8	7	„	14	16	23	81	579	77	„	16	1	3	„	„	47
	Net Decrease.....	„	7	3	„	„	4	„	„	„	5	5	559	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 5.

Detail of Punishment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Years.	DIVISION.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Dismissed from the Service.	Banished the Jurisdiction.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Do. above one and not exceeding six months.	Do. above six months and not exceeding one year.	Do. above one year and not exceeding five years.	Do. above five years and not exceeding seven years.	Do. above seven years and not exceeding ten years.	Do. above ten years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Do. above fourteen years.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.
1861—62	Judicial Commissioner.	„	„	„	4	„	„	„	12	26	21	9	12	„	4	11	99
	Ashtagram..	„	10	„	3,507	27	450	188	27	25	„	„	„	„	„	„	4,234
	Nundidroog.	„	30	4	9,941	176	907	327	82	59	7	1	„	„	„	„	11,534
	Nugur..	„	17	3	3,241	64	718	268	52	71	1	„	„	„	„	„	4,435
	Total.....	„	57	7	16,693	267	2,075	783	173	181	29	10	12	„	4	11	20,302
1862—63	Judicial Commissioner.	„	„	„	„	„	„	6	7	17	10	12	1	„	16	1	70
	Ashtagram..	„	17	„	5,784	15	397	198	36	38	5	1	1	„	„	„	6,492
	Nundidroog.	„	21	„	8,404	150	848	347	172	99	24	7	„	„	„	„	10,072
	Nugur..	„	22	„	3,218	8	416	203	34	41	29	5	„	„	7	„	3,983
	Total.....	„	60	„	17,406	173	1,661	754	249	195	68	25	2	„	23	1	20,617
Increase.	Judicial Commissioner.	„	„	„	„	„	„	6	„	„	„	3	„	„	12	„	„
	Ashtagram..	„	7	„	2,277	„	„	10	9	13	5	1	1	„	„	„	2,258
	Nundidroog.	„	„	„	„	„	„	20	90	40	17	6	„	„	„	„	„
	Nugur..	„	5	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	28	5	„	„	7	„	„
	Total.....	„	12	„	2,277	„	„	36	99	53	50	15	1	„	19	„	2,258
	Net Increase...	„	3	„	713	„	„	„	76	14	39	15	„	„	19	„	315
Decrease.	Judicial Commissioner.	„	„	„	4	„	„	„	5	9	11	„	11	„	„	10	29
	Ashtagram..	„	„	„	„	12	53	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	Nundidroog.	„	9	4	1,537	20	59	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1,462
	Nugur..	„	„	3	23	50	302	65	18	30	„	„	„	„	„	„	452
	Total.....	„	9	7	1,564	94	414	65	23	39	11	„	11	„	„	10	1,943
	Net Decrease...	„	„	7	„	94	414	29	„	„	„	„	10	„	„	10	„

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 6.

Criminal Justice.

Shewing the period for which the Prisoners disposed of have been on bail or in confinement previous to conviction or acquittal.

1	2	3	4	5
Years.	PARTICULARS.	Total number of days.	Total number of Prisoners.	Average.
1861—62.	Judicial Commissioner..	1,851	222	8·3
	Ashtagram, ...	44,394	6,246	7·1
	Nundidroog	80,754	16,970	4·8
	Nugur	32,604	6,818	4·8
	Total.....	1,59,603	30,256	5.3
1862—63.	Judicial Commissioner..	1,012	146	6·9
	Ashtagram	53,112	10,052	5·3
	Nundidroog	74,231	15,957	4·7
	Nugur	38,042	6,372	6
	Total.....	1,66,397	32,527	5·1
Increase.	Judicial Commissioner..	,,	,,	,,
	Ashtagram	8,718	3,806	,,
	Nundidroog	,,	,,	,,
	Nugur	5,438	,,	,,
	Total.....	14,156	3,806	,,
	Net Increase..	6,794	2,271	,,
Decrease,	Judicial Commissioner..	839	76	,,
	Ashtagram	,,	,,	,,
	Nundidroog	6,523	1,013	,,
	Nugur	,,	446	,,
	Total.....	7,362	1,535	,,
	Net Decrease..	,,	,,	2

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

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APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 7.

Detail of Prisoners pending.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR.	PARTICULARS.	On Bail.	IN CONFINEMENT.							
			One week.	Two weeks.	Three weeks.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Above three months.	Total.
1861-62.	Judicial Commissioner.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	23	23
	Ashtagram	345	49	22	1	,,	1	,,	,,	73
	Nundidroog.	156	38	22	4	5	13	3	,,	85
	Nugur	38	43	26	7	5	13	3	,,	97
	Total	539	130	70	12	10	27	6	23	278
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1
	Ashtagram	434	46	4	2	1	14	1	,,	68
	Nundidroog.	66	60	65	16	10	,,	12	,,	163
	Nugur	44	9	73	9	1	1	3	,,	96
	Total	544	115	142	27	12	15	16	1	328
Increase.	Judicial Commissioner.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Ashtagram	89	,,	,,	1	1	13	1	,,	,,
	Nundidroog.	,,	22	43	12	5	,,	9	,,	78
	Nugur	6	,,	47	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Total	95	22	90	15	6	13	10	,,	78
	Net Increase	5	,,	72	15	2	,,	10	,,	50
Decrease.	Judicial Commissioner.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	22	22
	Ashtagram	,,	3	18	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5
	Nundidroog.	90	,,	,,	,,	,,	13	,,	,,	,,
	Nugur	,,	34	,,	,,	4	12	,,	,,	1
	Total	90	37	18	,,	4	25	,,	22	28
	Net Decrease	,,	15	,,	,,	,,	12	,,	22	,,

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 8.

Detail of property Lost and recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Years.	DIVISION.	Amount of property proved to have been lost.	*Recovered.* Amount found on or with the prisoners.	*Recovered.* By process against the property of the prisoners.	*Recovered.* Total.	Balance.
1861-62.	Ashtagram.	24,957 8 7	21,323 12 1	550 13 10	21,874 9 11	2,782 14 8
	Nundidroog	12,432 1 „	5,504 1 „	698 10 3	6,202 11 3	6,229 5 9
	Nugur	31,708 15 10	5,927 4 „	939 14 „	6,867 2 „	24,841 13 10
	Total.....	68,798 9 5	32,755 1 1	2,189 6 1	34,944 7 2	33,854 2 3
1862-63.	Ashtagram.	18,965 12 8	8,797 4 9	797 8 9	9,594 13 6	9,370 15 2
	Nundidroog	19,450 7 1	10,955 11 „	492 6 „	11,448 1 „	8,004 6 1
	Nugur	36,659 12 9	4,226 10 6	228 15 „	4,455 9 6	32,204 3 3
	Total.....	75,076 „ 6	23,979 10 3	1,518 13 9	25,498 8 „	49,577 8 6
Increase.	Ashtagram.	„ „ „	„ „ „	246 10 11	„ „ „	6,588 „ 6
	Nundidroog	7,018 6 1	5,451 10 „	„ „ „	5,245 5 9	1,773 „ 4
	Nugur	4,950 12 11	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ „ „	7,362 5 5
	Total.....	11,969 3 „	5,451 10 „	246 10 11	5,245 5 9	15,723 6 3
	Net Increase..	6,277 7 1	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ „ „	15,723 6 3
Decrease.	Ashtagram	5,691 11 11	12,526 7 4	„ „ „	12,279 12 5	„ „ „
	Nundidroog	„ „ „	„ „ „	206 4 3	„ „ „	„ „ „
	Nugur	„ „ „	1,700 9 6	710 15 „	2,411 8 6	„ „ „
	Total.....	5,691 11 11	14,227 „ 10	917 3 3	14,691 4 11	„ „ „
	Net Decrease..	„ „ „	8,775 6 10	670 8 4	9,445 15 2	„ „ „

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

Criminal Justice.

APPENDIX B.—TABLE No. 9.

Comparative Statement of Fines imposed in Criminal cases in the years 1861—62 *and* 1862—63.

1	2	3	4	5	6			7			8			9		
DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH FINES WERE IMPOSED.				TOTAL AMOUNT OF FINES LEVIED.											
	In 1861-62.	In 1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.	In 1861-62.			In 1862-63.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Ashtagram	1,552	3,054	1,502	„	4,039	7	5	8,944	„	5	4,904	9	„	„	„	„
Nundidroog	5,970	5,363	„	607	13,361	1	2	15,153	5	7	1,792	4	5	„	„	„
Nugur.	2,150	2,104	„	46	3,493	11	„	4,448	„	6	954	5	6	„	„	„
Total.....	9,672	10,521	1,502	653	20,894	3	7	28,545	6	6	7,651	2	11	„	„	„

Deduct Decrease.....	653
Net Increase.....	849

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX C.—TABLE No. 1.

General Abstract.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Years.	DIVISION.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Committed during the year.	Total.	DEDUCT.			REMAINING.		
					Released & otherwise disposed of.	Died.	Total.	Under sentence.	Awaiting sentence.	Total.
1861—62.	Ashtagram.	357	502	859	478	12	490	352	17	369
	Nundidroog.	875	2,336	3,211	2,143	45	2,188	870	123	993
	Nugur.	166	1,197	1,363	1,030	27	1,507	199	105	304
	Total..	1,398	4,035	5,433	3,651	84	3,735	1,421	245	1,666
1862—63.	Ashtagram.	369	655	1,024	660	72	732	266	22	288
	Nundidroog.	993	1,497	2,490	1,497	38	1,535	918	37	955
	Nugur.	304	1,557	1,861	1,525	50	1,575	235	51	286
	Total..	1,666	3,709	5,375	3,682	160	3,842	1,419	110	1,529
Increase.	Ashtagram.	12	153	165	182	60	242	,,	5	,,
	Nundidroog.	118	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	48	,,	,,
	Nugur.	138	360	498	495	23	518	36	,,	,,
	Total..	268	513	663	677	83	760	84	5	,,
	Net Increase	268	,,	,,	31	76	107	,,	,,	,,
Decrease.	Ashtagram.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	86	,,	,,
	Nundidroog.	,,	839	721	646	7	653	,,	86	38
	Nugur.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	54	18
	Total..	,,	839	721	646	7	653	86	140	137
	Net Decrease	,,	326	58	,,	,,	,,	2	135	137

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER,S OFFICE,

BANGALORE,

The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,

Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX. C.—TABLE No. 2.

Return of Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners in the Jails of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Years.	DIVISION.	Number of Patients remained on 1st May.	Number of Patients admitted during the year.	Total.	*Deduct.* Cured.	*Deduct.* Died.	*Deduct.* Total.	Remaining on 30th April.
1861—62.	Ashtagram.	80	842	922	849	12	861	61
	Nundidroog.	31	1,958	1,989	1,911	45	1,956	33
	Nugur.	16	419	435	396	27	423	12
	Total..	127	3,219	3,346	3,156	84	3,240	106
1862—63.	Ashtagram.	61	922	983	859	72	931	52
	Nundidroog.	33	1,740	1,773	1,669	38	1,707	66
	Nugur.	12	467	479	414	50	464	15
	Total..	106	3,129	3,235	2,942	160	3,102	133
Increase.	Ashtagram.	,,	80	61	10	60	70	,,
	Nundidroog.	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	33
	Nugur.	,,	48	44	18	23	41	3
	Total..	2	128	105	28	83	111	36
	Net Increase....	,,	,,	,,	,,	76	,,	27
Decrease.	Ashtagram.	19	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9
	Nundidroog.	,,	218	216	242	7	249	,,
	Nugur.	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Total..	23	218	216	242	7	249	9
	Net Decrease....	21	90	111	214	,,	138	,,

MYSORE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
The 24th July 1863.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.

Small Cause Court.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

No.

From

L. RICKETTS, Esq.
N. KRISHNIAH, Esq.
Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes.

To

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq.
Judicial Commissioner in Mysore.

Dated Bangalore 30*th May* 1863.

Sir,

We have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, the report of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, for the first four months of its institution, viz, from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

II. It will be observed, by a reference to statement No. 2, that the total number of Cases instituted during the period under report, was 661, or 165 monthly, and that the total net amount credited to Government for fees paid into Court was Rupees 1,299-5-8. A further sum, of Rupees 167-13-10, was credited to Government, being the amount realized by the sale of old desks and lamps which belonged to the late Moonsiff's Court.

III. The total expense of the Court appears from statement No. 9, to have amounted to Rupees 17,268-5-3, being as follows.

Salary of the Judges..	9,493	5	4
Salary of the Establishment.	4,852	0	0
Contingent expenses including cost of furnishing the Court, Printing &c,	2,922	15	11
Total Rupees..	17,268	5	3

IV. This expenditure, we may state, is exceptional, the salary of the Judges has been charged to the Court for two months previous to its opening, and the contingent expenses at first starting have necessarily been very heavy. Next year, the total expenditure for the Court is estimated at Rupees 35,656-0-0

or Rupees 2,938-0-0 monthly, and within which amount the expenditure will be strictly confined. It will hardly be safe to hazard a statement as to the probable net amount to be realized by fees in the year 1863-64, but, unless the territorial jurisdiction of the Court is enlarged, and the fees doubled, the amount realized will hardly exceed Rupees 5,000. The Budget estimate is 8,000 Rupees, but which includes what may be realized by fees in bringing up the arrears of the late Principal Sudr Moonsiff's Court.

V. We cannot give accurately the average duration of suits. It is the practice of the Court to make summonses returnable on the tenth day, reckoning from the date of filing the suit, and on such return day, the suit, as a general rule, is invariably decided, and judgment passed. The hearing of some few suits was however adjourned, either at the request of, or to meet the convenience of, suitors, or because the summonses had not been served up to the time of the return day, owing to the defendants being in other jurisdictions.

VI. We may here add, that nearly one half the time of the judges, and two thirds of the time of the Chief Clerk and his office, has been occupied in bringing up the arrears of the late Moonsiff's Court. The net amount of fees realized and carried to the credit of the Government in this Department is Rupees 678-5-5.

We have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

L. RICKETTS,
N. KRISHNIAH,
Judges of the Bangalore
Court of Small Causes.

(Copy.)

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 1.—*Part 1st.*

Abstract Statement of the Statistics of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the first four Months of its institution, namely from 1st *January to* 30th *April* 1863.

MONTHS.	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	33	14		15	16	17	
	Number of suits instituted.															Appearance of parties to suits finally disposed of.					
	English.	Native.	Total.	The English cases bear to the Native cases the ratio of	Number of original summonses.	Number of second summonses.	Number of subpœnas issued.	Number of attachments issued.	Number of writs of execution issued.	Number of judge warrants issued.	Number of copies of judgments issued.	Number of commitments issued.	Number of releases issued.	Number of cases referred to arbitration.	Number of warrants to sue & defend filed.	Number of cases in which parties appeared by attorneys.	Do. by pleaders practising in the Court.	Do. in person or were absent.	Number of days on which the Court was open.	Average number of suits instituted daily.	Amount litigated in the suits instituted.	REMARKS.
1863.																				Rs. As. P.	
January.	47	143	190	1 to 3·04	202	3	99	,,	2	,,	,,	1	,,	,,	3	,,	3	93	24	7·91	4,946-15- 8	
February	20	143	*163	1 to 7·15	177	2	181	,,	35	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6	,,	6	166	21	7·76	4,436- 0-10	
March...	18	152	170	1 to 8·44	187	10	153	,,	27	,,	2	,,	1	,,	12	,,	12	157	21	8·09	3,189- 9-11	
April.	19	119	138	1 to 6·26	158	7	216	1	31	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	16	,,	16	136	20	6·90	4,219- 7-3½	
Total.....	104	557	661	1 to 5·35	724	22	649	1	95	,,	6	1	1	,,	37	,,	37	552	86	7·68	16,792- 1-8½	*Including three actions for recovery of possession of small tenements.

Memo.

The Court was closed on account of Sundays	17	Days.
Christian Holidays: New Year's day, Ash Wednesday, and Easter Vacation... ...	8	,,
Hindoo Holidays.	9	,,
Total Number of days on which the Court was closed	34	
Total Number of Sitting days.	86	
Total.....	120	Days.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

1st *May* 1863.

J. LACEY,

Chief Clerk.

Small Cause Court. APPENDIX D.—TABLE

Abstract Statement of the Statistics of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for

	18									19								
	Commission and fees received on suits of different value.									Graduated Digest of Cases Instituted.								
MONTHS.	On suits under 10 Rupees.	On suits under 20 Rupees.	On suits under 50 Rupees.	On suits under 100 Rupees.	On suits under 200 Rupees.	On suits under 300 Rupees.	On suits under 400 Rupees.	On suits under 500 Rupees.	Total.	Under Rupees 10.	20.	50.	100.	200.	300.	400.	500.	Total.
1863.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.									
January.....	34- 7- 7	44- 7- 0	111-15- 0	15-10- 8	57- 3- 6	85-10- 0	23- 1- 3	0- 0- 0	372- 7- 5	86	42	47	4	5	5	1	0	190
February.....	29- 3- 4	38- 7- 8	99- 5- 7	57-10- 7	58- 8- 6	30- 1- 2	51- 1- 8	0- 0- 0	364- 6- 0	77	32	35	11	5	1	2	0	163
March.....	40- 1- 0	24-13- 3	90- 8- 2	75- 1- 4	40- 7-11	33- 9- 6	0- 0- 0	0- 0- 0	304- 9- 2	97	22	31	13	4	3	0	0	170
April.....	29-10- 4	33- 0-10	47- 0- 7	58- 8- 6	36- 0- 8	42- 0- 0	74-11- 2	31-10- 0	352-10- 2	73	29	17	9	3	3	3	1	138
Total.....	133- 6- 3	140-12- 9	348-12-10	206-15- 1	192- 4- 7	191- 5- 2	148-14- 1	31-10- 0	1,394- 0- 9	333	125	130	37	17	12	6	1	661

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

1*st May* 1863.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

No. 1.—*Part 2nd.*

the first four months of its institution, viz., from 1st *January to* 30th *April* 1863.

20							21									22	23	24
Disposal of Suits set down for hearing.							Amount carried to the credit of Government on account of fees.									Amount paid into Court by defendants in satisfaction of decrees.	Amount recovered and paid out of Court to plaintiffs under decrees.	Amount of Fines levied.
Judgments for plaintiffs.	Judgments for defendants.	Struck off.	Non-suited.	Compromised.	Undecided (postponed after hearing.)	Total.	Commission and Fees on institution of suits.	Second Summonses fees.	Subpœna fees.	Fees for Warrants, attachments and copies of judgments.	Fees realized in Pauper suits.	Total.	Deduct amount of half costs refunded to suitors in cases compromised before hearing.	Deduct cost remitted to Pauper suitors.	Net amount carried to credit of Government.			
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
45	4	1	26	20		96	346- 7- 5	0- 4- 0	25- 7- 0	0- 5- 0	0- 0- 0	372- 7- 5	21- 4- 3	0- 0- 0	351- 3- 2	147- 9- 8	136-11- 8	0- 0- 0
84	7	14	21	46		172	304-11- 0	0- 5- 0	56- 2- 0	3- 4- 0	0- 0- 0	364- 6- 0	26- 6- 0	0- 0- 0	338- 0- 0	603-14- 2	560- 1- 9	0- 0- 0
92	19	12	18	28		169	262-13- 2	1- 9- 0	36- 6- 0	3-13- 0	0- 0- 0	304- 9- 2	16-11- 9	0- 0- 0	287-13- 0	659-13- 0	552-13-10	0-12- 0
71	5	20	17	39	3 Cases undecided.	152	285- 2- 2	0- 3- 0	62- 8- 0	4-13-0	0- 0- 0	352-10- 2	30- 5- 1	0- 0- 0	322- 5- 1	665-15-11	740-11- 0	4-10- 0
292	35	47	82	133	3	589	1,199- 1- 9	2- 5- 0	180- 7- 0	12- 3-0	0- 0- 0	1,394- 0- 9	94-11- 1	0- 0- 0	1,299- 5- 8	2,077- 4- 9	1,990- 6- 3	5- 6- 1

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

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Small Cause Court.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 1.—*Part 3rd.*

Particulars of Columns 7, 9, 10, *and* 11 *of No.* 1 *Part* 1*st, Execution Department—Bangalore Court of Small Causes.*

MONTHS.	Number of warrants against goods issued.	Number of warrants against the body issued	Number of warrants to give possession issued.	Number of witness warrants issued.	Total.	Number executed by levy and possession.	Number executed by seizure of goods.	Commitments.	Number returned unserved.	Number in the hands of the Bailiffs.	Total.	Number of releases issued.	Number of copies of judgments issued.	Amount of warrant and judgment fees received. Rs.	As.	P.	REMARKS.
1863.																	
January.	„	2	„	„	2	1	„	1	„	„	2	„	„	„	5	„	
February.	26	4	1	4	35	20	7	„	5	3	35	„	1	3	4	„	
March.	25	1	„	1	27	10	2	„	4	11	27	1	2	3	13	„	
April.	23	6	„	2	31	13	1	„	„	17	31	„	3	4	13	„	
Total....	74	13	1	7	95	44	10	1	9	31	95	1	6	12	3	„	

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 2.

Table shewing the value of suits instituted from the 1*st January to* 30*th April* 1863.

MONTHS.	Under Rupees 10	Above Rupees 10 and under Rupees 20.	Above Rupees 20 and under Rupees 50.	Above Rupees 50 and under Rupees 100.	Above Rupees 100 and under Rupees 200.	Above Rupees 200 and under Rupees 300.	Above Rupees 300 and under Rupees 400.	Above Rupees 400and under Rupees 500.	TOTAL.
1863.									
January.	86	42	47	4	5	5	1	„	190
February.	77	32	35	11	5	1	2	„	163
March.	97	22	31	13	4	3	„	„	170
April.	73	29	17	9	3	3	3	1	138
Total....	333	125	130	37	17	12	6	1	661

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

1*st May* 1863.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 3.

Small Cause Court.

Table shewing the amount of Commission and Fees received on suits of different value from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

MONTHS.	Commission and Fees on suits under Rupees 10.	On suits under Rupees 20.	On suits under Rupees 50.	On suits under Rupees 100.	On suits under Rupees 200.	On suits under Rupees 300.	On suits under Rupees 400.	On suits under Rupees 500.	TOTAL.
1863.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
January.	34 7 7	44 7 0	111 15 0	15 10 8	57 3 6	85 10 5	23 1 3	,, ,, ,,	372 7 5
February	29 3 4	38 7 8	99 5 1	57 10 7	58 8 6	30 1 2	51 1 8	,, ,, ,,	364 6 0
March.	40 1 0	24 13 3	90 8 2	75 1 4	40 7 11	33 9 6	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	304 9 2
April.	29 10 4	33 0 10	47 0 7	51 8 6	36 0 8	42 0 1	74 11 2	31 10 0	352 10 2
Total.....	133 6 3	140 12 9	348 12 10	206 15 1	192 4 7	191 5 2	148 14 1	31 10 0	1,394 0 9
Average amount of Commission and Fees received on each suit.	0 6 4·91	1 2 0·25	2 10 11·15	5 5 2	11 4 10	15 15 1·16	24 12 8·16	31 10 0	2 1 8·91
	At this average were tried 333 Cases	At this average were tried 125 Cases	At this average were tried 130 Cases	At this average were tried 87 Cases.	At this average were tried 17 Cases.	At this average were tried 12 Cases.	At this average were tried 6 Cases.	At this average were tried 1 Case.	At this average were tried 661 Cases.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

1st *May* 1863.

N. B.—Total amount of commission and fees received.. .. .. .. Rupees 1,394 0 9
Deduct amount of Half Costs refunded in commissioned suits. 94 11 1
Net amount of commission and fees carried to the credit of Government. 1,299 5 8

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

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Small Cause Court.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 4.

Statement shewing the number of Cases remaining undecided on the 30th April 1863.

FOR SERVICE OF SUMMONS.	NUMBER OF CASES POSTPONED.						REMARKS.
	For Witness.	For attachments.	At the request of parties to the Suit.	Referred to arbitration.	By order of the Court.	Total.	
47	1	„	1	„	1	20	

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 5.

Abstract statement of Causes set down for hearing, and disposed of, with the Commission and Fees leviable thereon, from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

MONTHS.	Judgments for Plaintiffs.	Judgments for Defendants.	Struck out.	Non Suited.	Compromised.	Total number of cases disposed of	Undecided (postponed after hearing.)	Total number of cases instituted.	Commission and fees leviable.			REMARKS.
									Rs.	As.	P.	
1863.												
January	45	4	1	26	20	96	3 Cases postponed after hearing.	190	372	7	5	Rupees 94—11—1 returned as half costs in compromised suits leaving net amount of Commission and fees at Rs. 1,299—5—8.
February..	84	7	14	21	46	172		163	364	6	0	
March	92	19	12	18	28	169		170	304	9	2	
April.	71	5	20	17	39	152		138	352	10	2	
Total....	292	35	47	82	133	589		661	1,394	0	9	

N. B.—Per centage of suits tried on their merits... ... ... 67·55
Per centage of suits struck out and compromised- ... ... 32·45
100·00

Per centage of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs in suits tried on their merits ... ... 71·39
do do in favor of defendants do. do. ... ... 8·55
do of cases non-suited ... ... 20·16
100·00

do of cases compromised as compared with those brought on for hearing. ... . 22·41

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
1st *May* 1863.

J. LACEY.
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 6.

Small Cause Court.

Abstract statement of sums recovered and paid to Plaintiffs on account of their suits from 1st *January to* 30*th April* 1863.

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Cash received on Causes decreed in January. 1863.	147	9	8	By Cash paid to Plaintiffs in Causes decreed in January. 1863.	136	11	8
Do. Do. Do. February. ..	603	14	2	Do. Do. Do. February. ..	560	1	9
Do. Do. Do. March. ..	659	13	„	Do. Do. Do. March. ..	552	13	10
Do. Do. Do. April. ..	665	15	11	Do. Do. Do. April. ..	740	11	0
				By Balance	86	14	6
Total Rupees....	2,077	4	9	Total Rupees....	2,077	4	9

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 7.

Table shewing the nature of Causes heard and decided from 1st *January to* 30*th April* 1863.

MONTHS.	Cloth sold and delivered.	Other goods sold and delivered.	Bills or exchange and promissary notes.	Wages.	Work and labor.	Work, labor and materials.	Money paid.	Money lent.	Money had and received.	Account stated.	Use and occupation.	On Judgments.	Guarantee.	Partnership balance.	Other actions of assumpsit.	Trover.	Case.	Trespass.	Assault.	Replevin.	Interpleader.	Recovery of small Tenements.	Ejectments.	Against executors.	Covenant.		TOTAL.
1863.																											
January.	„	33	22	„	„	5	1	30	„	„	2	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	96
February.	26	69	27	„	1	6	14	10	„	„	7	4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	5	3	„	„	„	„	172
March.	30	61	17	5	2	2	16	22	„	„	8	5	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	169
April.	11	43	23	5	2	2	12	44	„	„	„	1	„	1	6	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	152
Total....	67	206	89	10	5	15	43	106	„	„	17	10	1	3	6	„	„	„	„	„	8	3	„	„	„	„	589

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

1*st May* 1863.

J. LACEY.
Chief Clerk.

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APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 8.

Small Cause Court.

Statement shewing the amount of Fines levied from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	AMOUNT.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
1863.	January.	0	0	0
„	February.	0	0	0
„	March.	0	12	0
„	April...	4	10	1
	Total.....	5	6	1

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No.—9.

Statement shewing the salaries of the Judges and costs of the Establishment &c. from 3rd November 1862, to 30th April 1863.

MONTHS.	Salaries of the Judges.			Establishment Charges.			Contingencies and Furnishing.			Total.		
1862.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
November..	1,493	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,493	5	4
December..	1,600	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	1,900	0	0
1863.												
January	1,600	0	0	1,148	0	0	991	4	10	3,739	4	10
February...	1,600	0	0	1,148	0	0	398	10	4	3,146	10	4
March.	1,600	0	0	1,128	0	0	1,324	6	9	4,052	6	9
April.	1,600	0	0	1,128	0	0	208	10	0	2,936	10	0
Total.....	9,493	5	4	4,852	0	0	2,922	15	11	17,268	5	3

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

1st May 1863.

J. LACEY,

Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 10.

Small Cause Court.

Statement shewing the amount of costs remitted and unrecovered from 1*st January to* 30*th April* 1863.

MONTHS.	Pauper suits.			Costs remitted.			Costs of attachments ordered but not applied for.			Fees for second summonses ordered, but not applied for.			Fees for contempt processes ordered against witnesses but not applied for.			Total.			REMARKS.
1863.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
January.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	
February.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
March.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
April.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	
Total.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 11.

Statement shewing the net amount credited to Government in the Cash accounts from 1*st January to* 30*th April* 1863.

YEARS.	MONTHS.	Commission and Fees.			Deduct amount of half costs refunded to suitors in cases compromised before hearing.			Deduct costs remitted to Pauper suitors.			Net amount carried to credit of Government.			Fines.			Unclaimed suitors money.			Savings from salaries, sale of old Records, &c.			Total amount credited.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1863...	January.....	372	7	5	21	4	3	0	0	0	351	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	3	2
„ ..	February.....	364	6	0	26	6	0	0	0	0	338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338	0	0
„ ..	March.....	304	9	2	16	11	9	0	0	0	287	13	5	0	12	0	0	0	0	167	13	10	456	7	3
„ ..	April.....	352	10	2	30	5	1	0	0	0	322	5	1	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326	15	2
	Total.....	1,394	0	9	94	11	1	0	0	0	1,299	5	8	5	6	1	0	0	0	167	13	10	1,472	9	7

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
1st May 1863.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 12.

Small Cause Court.

Statement of the Number of Processes received from other Courts for service within the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Numbers received for service.	Numbers served.	Fees.			Remarks.
		Rs.	As.	P.	
16	15	9	8	0	One remaining unserved on 1st May 1863.

APPENDIX D.—TABLE No. 13.

Statement shewing the amount litigated in Suits decided on their merits and otherwise in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes during the first four Months of its institution viz., from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total amount litigated on suits tried on their merits.	.....	....	....	10,209	2	3
Amount allowed.	5,355	3	3			
do. disallowed.	1,849	5	1			
Amount litigated in cases non-suited..	3,004	9	11			
				10,209	2	3
do. do. in compromised suits.	.....	....	....	2,689	1	10
do. do. in suits struck off.	.....	....	....	2,751	6	3
do. do. in undecided suits...	.....	....	....	1,142	7	2½
Total amount litigated.....	.....	....	....	16,792	1	8½

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
1st *May* 1863.

J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

COPY.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Education.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 2.

Abstract of Grants-in-aid received by Private Institutions during the year 1862—63.

	Colleges.			Superior Schools.			Inferior Schools.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
General Education...	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	6,440	0	0	7,940	0	0

Education.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 9.

Abstract of attendance at the Schools in Mysore during the year 1862—63.

		Number attending Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.	TOTAL.
General Education....	Government.	,,	554	380	934
	Private	,,	168	4,215	1,383
Special Education....	Government.	,,	56	,,	56
	Private.....	,,	,,	,,	,,
	TOTAL.....	,,	778	1,595	2,373

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
BANGALORE, *June 17th*, 1863.

J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 10.

Education.

Abstract of Receipts and Charges at the Schools in Mysore for the year 1862—63.

		RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.			
		Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.	Total.	Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.	Total.
General Education.	Government. ..	,,	19,408- 5-4	8,943-5-10	28,351-11-2	,,	18,261- 7- 7	8,934- 6-8	27,195-14- 3
	Private.	,,	2,602- 2-0	11,608-0- 4	14,210- 2-4	,,	2,496-10- 1	12,268- 8-8	14,765- 2- 9
Special Education.	Government. ..	,,	8,014- 8-3	,,	8,014- 8-3	,,	7,818- 3-10	,,	7,818- 3-10
	Private.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	Total....	,,	30,024-15-7	20,551-6- 2	50,576- 5-9	,,	28,576- 5- 6	21,202-15-4	49,779- 4-10

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
BANGALORE, 17*th June* 1863.

J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX E.—TABLE No. 17.

General Statement of Amount expended by Government on Education during the year 1862—63.

	Salaries.			Scholarships.			Building.			Contingencies and Books.			Grants in aid.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
General Establishment.	15,856	10	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	46	3	8	,,	,,	,,	15,902	14	2
Normal School	2,320	,,	,,	1,197	,,	,,	1,200	,,	,,	530	15	4	,,	,,	,,	5,247	15	4
Engineering Class	1,106	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,203	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	2,309	4	,,
Government Colleges and Schools .	21,734	,,	7	144	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	294	7	6	,,	,,	,,	22,172	8	1
Private Colleges and Schools ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7,940	,,	,,	7,940	,,	,,
Total.....	[illegible]	11	1	1,341	,,	,,	1,200	,,	,,	2,074	14	6	7,940	,,	,,	53,572	9	7

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Bangalore *June* 18[illegible].

J. GARRETT,

Director of Public Instruction,

in Mysore.

APPENDIX E.

Institutions for Special Education—Return for 1862—63.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.					Monthly rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.								Charges.					Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Canarese.	Tamil.	Hindustani.	Telugu.		From Government	Proceeds of endowments.	Local rate or assessment.	Subscription and Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Sale of Books, Instruments, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Normal School.	Bangalore.	1861	28	„	3	31	29	12	19	„	„	„	„	5,247-15- 4	„	„	„	12- 0- 5	123-12- 6	„	5,383-12-3	3,517-0-0	1,854-11-10	5,371-11-10	12-0-5	„	185- 3-8	180-15-5
Survey Class. . .		1862	1	„	24	25	18	„	„	„	„	„	1½ Rupee	2,309- 4- 0	„	„	„	280- 8- 0	41- 0- 0	„	2,630-12-0	1,809-4-0	637- 4- 0	2,446- 8- 0	184-4-0	„	135-14-8	128- 4-8
Total.....			29	„	27	56	47	12	19	„	„	„	„	7,557- 3- 4	„	„	„	292- 8- 5	164-12- 6	„	8,014- 8-3	5,326-4-0	2,491-15-10	7,818- 3-10	196-4-5	„		

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

BANGALORE, *June* 18*th*, 1863.

J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX F. No. 1.

CLASSIFICATION OF TALOOKS.

1st. CLASS.	2nd. CLASS.	3rd. CLASS.	4th. CLASS.	5th. CLASS.
1 Bangalore.	1 Saugor.	1 Mudgerry.	1 Tulcad.	1 Hoolioordroog.
2 Mysore.	2 Coppah.	2 Shikarpoor.	2 Goomnaikenpolliam.	2 Chennapatam
	3 Kowlydroog.	3 Sreenavaspoor.	3 Coonghul.	3 Luckwally.
	4 Nugur.	4 Sidlaghutt.	4 Davengerrah	4 Mullavully.
	5 Sorrub.	5 Bailoor.	5 Harnhully.	5 Nursipoor.
	6 Shimoga.	6 Seerah.	6 Honavully.	6 Banawar.
	7 Toomkoor.	7 Periapatam.	7 Nagamungul	7 Mulcalmooroo.
	8 Hassan	8 Magady.	8 Honnully	8 Anicul.
	9 Chamrajnugur.	9 Moolwagul	9 Toorvakerry	9 Kickairy.
	10 Chickmugloor.	10 Wastara.	10 Anuntapoor	10 Cuncoopa.
	11 Colar.	11 Chicka Balapoor	11 Hoosdroog	11 Krishnarajpoor.
	12 Munzerabad.	12 Oascottah.	12 Ambajeedroog.	12 Hosgoor.
	13 Chituldroog.	13 Kancanhully	13 Pawgud.	13 Kingerry
		14 Davenhully	14 Dodairy.	14 Closepett
		15 Arculgode	15 Gooribednoor	
		16 Doda Balapoor.	16 Boodihaul.	
		17 Turrykerray	17 Mysore Ashtagram.	
		18 Maharajdroog	18 Chenroypatam.	
		19 Putten Ashtagram	19 Goondul.	
		20 Chicknaikenhully.	20 Herioor.	
		21 Atticoopa.	21 Cudub	
		22 Goodibunda	22 Mundium.	
		23 Baitmungalum.	23 Muddoor.	
		24 Chennagerry	24 Heggadavencottah.	
		25 Kortigerry	25 Cudoor.	
		26 Yeddatory.		
		27 Nellamungalum		
		28 Maloor.		
		29 Hurrihur.		
		30 Nunjengode		

1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		5th Class.	
Amildar.	250	[illegible]	200	Amildar.	175	Amildar.	150	Amildar.	100
2 Paishkars at 1 on 75, 1 on 50.	125	[illegible]	50	Paishkar.	40	Paishkar.	40	Paishkar.	40
1 Sheristadar.	50	[illegible]tadar.	40	Sherishtadar.	35	Sherishtadar	35	Sherishtadar	35
2 Moonshees at 1 on 20, 1 on 25	45	[illegible]nshee 1 on 15, 1 on 20 Rs.	35	1 Moonshee.	20	1 Moonshee.	20	1 Moonshee.	20
1 Record keeper.	20	1 Record keeper.	20	1 Record keeper.	20	1 Record keeper.	20	1 Record keeper	20
10 Goomashtas Revenue at Rs. 15 each.	150	5 Goomashtas Revenue at Rs. 15 each.	90	5 Goomashtas Revenue at Rs. 15 each.	75	4 Goomashtah Revenue at Rs. 15 each.	60	4 Goomashtas Revenue at Rs. 15 each	60
5 Civil, 5 Criminal. } do. Judl. at Rs. 15 each.	150	6 do. Judl. at Rs. 15 each.	90	5 do. Judicial at Rs. 15 each.	75	4 do. Judicial at Rs. 15 each.	60	4 do. Judicial at Rs. 15 each	60
2 Shroffs 1 on 8, 1 on 10 Rupees.	18	1 Shroff	10	1 Shroff.	10	1 Shroff..	10	1 Shroff..	10
3 Gollurs at Rs. 5 each..	15	2 Gollurs at Rs. 5 do.	10	2 Gollurs at Rupees 5 each	10	2 Gollurs at Rs. 5 each.	10	2 Gollurs at Rs. 5 each	10
1 Ructwan.	6	1 Ructwan.	6	1 Ructwan.	6	1 Ructwan.	6	1 Ructwan.	6
3 Atwaunee Duffadars at 7 Rs. do.	21	2 Atwaunee Duffadar at Rs. 7 do.	14	2 Atwaunee Duffadar at Rs. 7 each.	14	2 Atwaunee Duffadars at Rs. 7 each.	14	2 Atwaunee Duffadars at Rs. 7 each.	14
30 do. Peons at 4 Rs. do.	120	25 do. Peons. at Rs. 4 do.	100	20 do. Peons at Rs. 4 each.	80	20 do. Peons at Rs. 4 each.	80	20 do. Peons at Rs. 4 each.	80
3 Mussalchees at 5 do.	15	2 Mussalchees at Rs. 5 do.	10	2 Mussalchees at Rs. 5 each]	10	2 Mussalchees at Rs. 5 each.	10	2 Mussalchees at Rs. 15 each	10
2 Hornmen.	4	1 Hornman	4	1 Hornman	4	1 Hornman.	4	1 Hornman	4
Sweeper.	4	1 Sweeper	4	1 Sweeper	4	1 Sweeper.	4	1 Sweeper.	4
CUNDACHAR POLICE.		**CUNDACHAR POLICE.**		**CUNDACHAR POLICE.**		**CUNDACHAR POLICE.**		**CUNDACHAR POLICE.**	
1 Killadar	50	Killadar	40	Killadar	35	Killadar	30	Killsdar	30
2 Hobledars at Rs- 10 each.	20	2 Hobledars. at Rupees. 10 each.	20	1 Hobledar	10	1 Hobledar.	10	1 Hobledar.	10
15 Duffadars 7 on 7 Rs. 8 on 8 Rs.	113	10 Duffadars 5 on 7 Rs. 5 on 8 Rs.	75	8 Duffadars 4 on 7 Rs. 4 on 8 Rs.	60	6 Duffadars 3 on 7 Rs. 3 on 8 Rs.	45	6 Duffadars 3 on 7 Rs. 3 on 8 Rs.	45
150 Peons 70 on Rs. 4, 80 on Rs. 5.	680	*100 Peons 50 on 4 Rs. 50 on 5 Rs.	450	80 Peons 40 on 4 Rs. 40 on 5 Rs. each	360	60 Peons 30 on 4 Rs. 30 on 5 Rs...	207	60 Peons 30 on 4 Rs. 30 on 5 Rs.	270
Total Rupees....	1,856	Total Rupees....	1,268	Total Rupees....	1,043	Total Rupees....	878	Total Rupees.....	828

*20 Additional Peons at all District Head Quarters or in all 120 extra at 4 Rupees each 480 Rupees.

SHAIKDARS.

1st.	Class on Rupees.	20	100	2,000
2nd.	Class on do.	15	200	3,000
3rd.	Class on do.	10	200	2,000
	Total..		500	Rs. 7,000

ALLOTMENT.

		CLASS.			
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
Nundidroog Division.	200 *viz.*	40	80	80	200
Ashtagram do.	170 ,,	35	70	65	170
Nugur. do.	130 ,,	25	50	55	130
Total.....	500	100	200	200	500

ABSTRACT.

Class.	No. of Talooks.			Cost.
1st.	2 .. at	Rupees...	1,856	3,712
2nd.	13 .. at	,, ..	1,268	16,484
3rd.	30 .. at	,, ..	1,043	31,290
4th.	25 .. at	,, ..	878	21,950
5th.	14 .. at	,, ..	828	11,592
	84		Total Rupees.....	85,028

L. BOWRING,
Commissr.

109.

Education.

APPENDIX E.

Institutions for General Education in Mysore—Return for 1862—63.

Schools.	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.				Monthly rate of Schooling Fee.	RECEIPTS.							CHARGES.						Annual cost of educating each pupil.		Remarks.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans	Others.	Total.		English.	Canarese.	Tamil & Hindustani.	Telegu.		From Government.	Proceeds of endowments.	Local rate or assessment.	Subscription Donation, &c.	Fees Fines.	Sale of Books.	Other sources.	Total.	Tuition.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
Table II. Government Superior Schools.	The High School.	Bangalore.	1858	322	5	19	346	296	346	346	,,	,,	4, 6, and 8 As.	9,600 0 0	,,	,,	,,	1,027 10 0	879 5 2	3,120 0 0	14,626 15	0 0	3,999 5 2	13,599 5 2	1,027 10 0	,,	45 15 1	32 6 11	
	Anglo Vernacular School.	Toomkoor.	1852	102	5	3	110	54	72	38	,,	,,	1, 2, and 4 As.	2,040 0 0	,,	,,	,,	158 9 0	49 0 2		2,185 13 5	0 0	145 13 5	2,185 13 5	61 11 9	,,	40 7 7	37 12 5	
	Do.	Shimogah.	1854	72	7	19	98	68	80	18	,,	,,	1, 2, and 4 As.	2,328 0 0	,,	,,	,,	133 3 0	72 10 0	,,	2,533 13	0 0	148 5 0	2,476 5 0	57 8 0	,,	36 6 7	34 3 9	
		Total.....		496	17	41	554	418	498	402	,,	,,	,,	13,968 0 0	,,	,,	,,	1,319 6 0	1,000 15 4	3,120 0 0	19,408 5	0 0	4,293 7 7	18,261 7 7	1,146 13 9	,,			
Table III. Government Inferior Schools.	Anglo Canarese School	Hassan.	1852	66	8	3	77	67	77	,,	,,	,,	2, 3, and 4 As.	1,304 0 0	,,	,,	,,	82 7 0	47 2 2		1,433 9	0 0	181 1 2	1,485 1 2	,,	51 8 0	22 2 7	19 2 7	
	Do.	Chituldroog.	1861	39	7	,,	46	39	36	17	,,	,,	1, 2, and 4 As.	1,572 0 0	,,	,,	,,	107 9 0	28 9 0	,,	1,708 2	0 0	50 15 0	1,622 15 0	85 3 0	,,	41 9 9	40 4 11	
	Do.	Davenhully.	1861	38	,,	,,	38	25	38	,,	,,	,,	2 and 4 As.	1,134 0 0	,,	,,	,,	59 0 0	12 0 9	,,	1,205 0	0 0	40 11 5	1,174 11 5	30 5 4	,,	46 15 9	45 5 9	
	Do.	Hoonsoor.	1861	32	,,	2	34	33	34	,,	,,	,,	4 As.	1,156 0 0	,,	,,	,,	127 8 0	57 9 10	,,	1,341 1	0 0	165 6 2	1,321 6 2	19 11 8	,,	40 0 8	35 0 5	
	Do.	Chenraipatam.	1861	17	1	,,	18	16	18	,,	,,	,,	4 As.	1,441 11 2	,,	,,	,,	49 4 0	40 7 2	,,	1,531 6	11 2	128 7 2	1,570 2 4	,,	38 12 0	98 2 1	90 1 8	
	Do.	Chickamugloor.	1862	64	1	,,	65	60	65	,,	,,	,,	4 As.	814 11 6	,,	,,	,,	46 8 0	23 8 4	,,	884 11	0 0	165 4 10	915 4 10	,,	30 9 0	15 4 1	13 9 3	
	Do.	Chennapatam.	1862	36	,,	,,	36	32	36	,,	,,	,,	4 As.	732 1 5	,,	,,	,,	38 4 0	16 7 0	,,	786 12	5 5	72 14 10	792 4 3	,,	5 7 10	24 12 1	22 9 0	
	Canarese School.	Chintamony pett	1863	63	3	,,	66	49	,,	66	,,	,,	1 Anna.	50 0 0	,,	,,	,,	,,	2 9 6	,,	52 9	0 0	2 9 6	52 9 6	,,		1 1 2	1 0 3	
		Total.....		355	20	5	380	321	304	83	,,	,,	,,	8,204 8 1	,,	,,	,,	510 8 0	228 5 9	,,	8,943 5	0 7	807 6 1	8,934 6 8	135 4 0	126 4 10			
Table II. Private Superior Schools.	Cantonment Boys' School.	Infantry Lines Bangalore.	1847	8	1	54	63	51	63	,,	,,	,,	4 As. to 1 Rupee	1,200 0 0	,,	,,	428 0 0	271 14 0	42 4 0	,,	1,942 2	5 1	116 5 0	1,836 10 1	105 7 11	,,	29 2 5	19 0 9	
	Wesleyan Mission School.	Mysore.	1854	103	,,	2	105	100	105	,,	,,	,,	4 As.	300 0 0	,,	,,	360 0 0	,,	,,	,,	660 0	0 0	,,	660 0 0	,,	,,	6 9 7	3 0 0	
		Total.....		111	1	56	168	151	168	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,500 0 0	,,	,,	788 0 0	271 14 0	42 4 0	,,	2,602 2	5 1	116 5 0	2,496 10 1	105 7 11	,,			
Table III. Private Inferior Schools.	St. John's Boys, Girls & Infants School.	Mootoocherry Bangalore.	1854	,,	,,	162	162	141	102	60	,,	,,	2, 4, and 6 As.	2,150 0 0	,,	,,	924 11 4	280 3 0			3,354 14	7 9	1,386 11 9	3,364 3 6		9 5 2	20 12 3	13 3 3	
	Cantonment Girls, School.	Near Post Office. do.	1856	,,	,,	79	79	57	79	,,	,,	,,	2 As. to 1 Rupee	600 0 0	,,	,,	508 2 11	351 6 0	42 13 6	,,	1,537 8	2 4	338 9 0	1,354 11 4	182 13 1		17 2 4	7 9 6	
	St. Patricks' Catholic School.	Choolay. do.	1860	44	,,	51	95	84	95	,,	,,	,,	2 to 4 As.	800 0 0	,,	,,	55 0 0	35 2 0			1,505 0	5 4	103 4 0	1,516 9 4	,,	11 9 4	18 0 10	9 8 5	
	St. Francis' Church Seminary.	Cavalry Lines. do.	1854	35	,,	45	80	70	65	52	,,	,,	4 As. to 1 Rupee	412 8 0	,,	,,	110 0 0	150 0 0			522 8	0 0 0	165 0 0	803 0 0	,,	280 8 0	11 7 5	5 14 3	
	Ordnance School.	Fort. do.	1832	1	,,	30	31	31	31	,,	,,	,,	½ to 1½ Rupee	400 0 0	,,	,,	120 0 0	250 0 0			770 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	770 0 0	,,		24 13 6	12 14 5	
	Hindu Female School.	Lutchman Moodly's Street	1854	116	,,	,,	116	76	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	600 0 0	,,	,,	88 1 0	0 14 0	18 8 6	23 4 2	730 11	11 1	65 9 3	729 4 4	1 7 4	,,	9 9 6	7 14 4	
	Madrissa i Islamiah.	General Bazar. do.	1860	,,	250	,,	250	140	,,	,,	250	,,	,,	600 0 0	,,	,,	678 8 0	2 0 0	42 1 5	5 12 0	1,327 5	0 0 0	382 5 8	1,332 5 8	,,	5 0 3	9 8 3	4 4 6	
	Madrissa Mahomadi.	Sultan pettah. do.	1862	5	203	,,	208	163	,,	,,	208	,,	,,	300 0 0	,,	,,	603 3 6	,,	,,		903 3	0 0 0	345 9 6	1,353 9 6	,,	450 6 0	8 4 10	1 13 5	
	Wesleyan Tamil Orphan School.	Cantonment do.		,,	,,	40	40	35	7	,,	,,	,,	,,	250 0 0	,,	,,	230 5 0	,,	,,	23 0 0	503 5	3 5 0	,,	503 5 0	,,		14 7 0	7 2 3	
	Pettah Girls' School.	Knrubara pettah		30	,,	,,	30	21	,,	30	,,	,,	,,	40 0 0	,,	,,	40 0 0	,,	,,		80 0	0 0 0	,,	80 0 0	,,		3 12 1	1 14 6	
	Roman Catholic School.	Mysore.		98	2	8	108	88	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	137 8 0	,,	,,	,,	,,	11 0 0	,,	148 8	6 8 0	,,	236 8 0	,,	88 0 0	2 11 0	1 9 0	
	Wesleyan Canarese Orphan School.	Toomkoor.		13	,,	3	16	16	13	,,	,,	,,	,,	150 0 0	,,	,,	75 0 0	,,	,,	,,	225 9	5 0 0	,,	225 0 0	,,	,,	14 1 0	9 6 0	
		Total.....		342	455	418	1,215	922	480	153	,,	,,	,,	6,440 0 0	,,	,,	3,767 15 9	1,049 7 0	113 7 5	237 2 2	11,608 0	4 7 6	2,837 1 2	12,268 8 8	184 4 5	844 12 9			
		Grand Total.....		1,304	493	520	2,317	1,812	1,450	640	,,	,,	,,	30,112 8 1	,,	,,	4,555 15 9	3,151 3 0	1,385 0 6	3,357 2 2	42,561 13	5 13 2	8,054 3 10	41,961 1 0	1,571 14 1	971 1 7			

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Bangalore, *June 17th*, 1863.

J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

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